

The Racine Journal.

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RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES.

NO. 30

REGULAR FARGE WITH A BIG F

City Council Vote Frank Huck Guilty
of Selling Liquor to a Minor
BUT REFUSE TO REVOKE LICENSE

Most Remarkable Action in History
of the Council of Racine.

THE VOTE 7 AND 6 EACH WAY

Boys Placed on the Stand Who Testify that
the Bottle of Whiskey Was Purchased
No Evidence by the Defense—Chief Johnson
Condemns His Own Case—Boys Admit
They Were Drunk and Huck Arrested
and Fined—The Testimony and Other
Proceedings of the Case—Resolution for
a Telephonic Ordinance.

The members of the Racine city council held an adjourned meeting last night that will go down into history as one of the most ridiculous farces in the history of the town. Thirteen of the fourteen aldermen were present, as follows: Hoyle, Korzilius, Field, Lawton, Tate, Zirbes, Finch, Brearley, Peterson, Guenther, Johnson, Tiedemann and Leimbach. In secret ballot seven of them voted Frank Huck, a sixteen-year-old boy, guilty of selling liquor to a minor, while six voted that he was not guilty. Right on top of this, in open ballot, seven voted not to revoke Mr. Huck's license and six voted to revoke it. The six who voted to revoke were:

Ayes—Field, Guenther, Lawton, Peterson, Tate, Zirbes.

And those who voted against were:

Noes—Brearley, Finch, Hoyle, Johnson, Korzilius, Leimbach and Tiedemann.

And this remarkable action was reached after Frank Jacobson had entered the saloon of Huck on Sunday, Nov. 13, bought a bottle of whiskey and drank it and became so beastly drunk that he was picked up by the police and taken to jail and two other boys had also drunk of the liquor and became intoxicated and Huck was arrested, found guilty of the charge in the municipal court and was fined \$10 and \$20.

This feat was performed after the aldermen had heard the boys tell the story of how the liquor was obtained and drunk in a box car. But of course it developed that the Jacobson boy had previously purchased a half-pint bottle of whiskey at the saloon of one Emil Krog.

But it makes no difference if twenty saloon men sold liquor to Frank Jacobson; it was no reason why the council should refuse to revoke the license of Frank Huck, when the evidence was so conclusive and not a single bit of evidence was introduced to refute it.

THE MEETING.

When Mayor Graham called the meeting to order he said that the object of the meeting was to take action in the matter of the complaint made by Chief of Police Johnson against Frank Huck, charging him with selling liquor to a minor.

Ald. Zirbes moved that the rules be suspended so that a resolution could be introduced, which was carried, and the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the city attorney be and he is hereby instructed to draw an ordinance regulating the control of telephonic wires and report the same at the earliest convenience. Be it further

Resolved, That in drafting said ordinance the city attorney follow out the lines recommended by his honor the mayor.

The resolution was adopted.

THE HUCK MATTER.

The Huck case then came on and City Attorney Heck read the complaint of Chief of Police Johnson, as follows:

Racine, Wis., Dec. 5, 1898.
To the Hon. the Mayor and Common

Council of the City of Racine, Wis.:
Gentlemen:—I have to report to you honorable body that on the 25th day of November, 1898, in municipal court and for said city, one Frank M. Huck, a regularly licensed saloon keeper, doing business at No. 1602 Sixteenth street, Racine, Wis., was charged with selling intoxicating liquors to a minor, Frank Jacobson, a minor under the age of 21 years, and which is more fully set forth in the annexed affidavit, which is hereby submitted for your consideration of your honorable body, which said Frank M. Huck is a proper person to conduct a place for the sale of intoxicating liquors, as contemplated by law, and the license granted to him by the council of the city of Racine, Wis.

Chief of Police Johnson moved that the complaint be so amended that Frank Huck did on the 18th day of November sell liquor to Frank Jacobson, without a written permit from parent or guardian. At the same time Mr. Johnson explained that the law was changed and he was obliged to appear for himself, but he engaged an attorney to make up for the services of his own pocket.

Attorney Mortimer Walker, who appeared for Mr. Huck, objected to the complaint, on the ground that it would change the charge and he also intimated that the rule of the statutes in giving Huck notice had not been adhered to. Chief Johnson did not see any reason why the amendment should not be made, but Mr. Walker emphatically objected and City Attorney Heck said he understood that the objection was because it raised a new issue, which the defendant is hardly able to meet at this time, but he believed that the amendment should be allowed and Ald. Peterson moved that the amendment be allowed and the motion was carried.

Mr. Walker was ready to go on, and stipulated that City Attorney Heck administer the oath to witnesses.

THE BOYS' STORY.
Frank Jacobson, 16 years of age and living on Herriek avenue, testified that on Sunday morning, Nov. 13, 1898, he entered the saloon of Frank Huck, on Sixteenth street, and purchased a quart bottle full of whiskey. Mr. Huck giving him the liquor and that he paid 40 cents for the same and that he had a little discussion about the price being more than at other saloons and that Huck said it was better stuff. After buying the liquor he went to a box car and he and Frank Carls and Frank Imhoff drank it and became dizzy, in fact very drunk and were taken to jail and later on Mr. Imhoff testified that before going to Huck's he purchased half a pint bottle filled with whiskey, at the saloon of Emil Krog and he and his companions drank it and it made him dizzy but not drunk. He admitted that his parents sometimes sent him to saloons after liquor, but that they did not send him to Huck's and that he had no order for it. Once before he drank liquor at Huck's. It was a glass of beer paid for by another person. He was half drunk on the Sunday he bought the whiskey at Huck's, before he got it. Three boys drank with him, Frank Imhoff, Frank Carls and Frank Vetter.

Frank Imhoff, of 1047 Howe street, about 16 years of age, testified that he knew Frank Huck and that he kept a saloon on Sixteenth street. He was with Frank Jacobson when he purchased the bottle of liquor at Huck's, but did not see him buy it. He went to the freight car and helped drink it. He also knew that a bottle had been purchased at Emil Krog's and he helped drink it. The whiskey in both instances made him dizzy and stagger. Frank Carls helped to drink it. It was a pint bottle.

Frank Carls, 16 years of age, and a very bright red-haired lad, told about the same kind of a story that Jacobson and Imhoff did. He admitted helping to drink both bottles of whiskey and that it made him dizzy. He was a little mixed up in regard to seeing Jacobson enter and leave Huck's saloon, but the mistakes were immaterial. The last he saw of Jacobson he was staggering and tumbling all over the sidewalk.

City Clerk Schreff testified to having the records of liquor licenses of 1898 and 1899 and was asked to produce them, but

Mr. Walker stipulated that records were not necessary.

Chief of Police Johnson said that was all his testimony and the defense did not care to offer any testimony.

Attorney Walker wanted to ask Chief Johnson a few questions, and the chief was sworn.

Chief Johnson said that he knew Emil Krog was arrested for selling liquor to a minor.

Mr. Walker asked him if he knew that his anything to do with this case, and he replied the chief.

Chief Johnson then said that Mr. Krog had been arrested and his case would be tried today, and he gave permission why Mr. Krog was not arrested before. It was because Mr. Jacobson, father of the boy who sold the liquor at Krog's and Huck's, had come to him and told him that he had instructed Mr. Krog to give his boy liquor.

The chief addressed the council and said that this was an ordinary case, and he did not think the council should ever get involved in such a matter.

Mr. Walker observed that this statement of the chief on the ground that it was a proper and ordinary case, and he asked a view of prejudging the council and he asked that the council be allowed to hear the case.

The chief was willing that the council disregard it and that he had provided an absolute case.

Mr. Walker addressed the council and said that he had perhaps a very unpleasant duty to perform, and he asked the council to disregard it.

They were asked to take away the license of Frank Huck, who was a married man, had been here twenty years and in the saloon business seven years and they were asked to take away the license because he was an unfit person to conduct a saloon. He allowed that there was only the proof of boys and they were all drunk, in fact the testimony was that of Frank Jacobson and that an intoxicated boy. He said that Mr. Huck was an uneducated citizen and fully capable to conduct a saloon. There was not a day that liquor was not sold to minors. Did not see how it could be helped. He alluded to the privilege minors had of going to saloons and getting liquor, and that when drinking men came home tired and weary they wanted their beverage and sent their children after it and that they had a right to do so, and he wanted to know if the chief of police was the wet nurse for these children. And you come to take away the license of a man for a little mistake of that kind? He said God knew they would all be in jail if the laws were strictly enforced, he had violated the law and he pointed to the mayor and said, "You have violated the law," but he took it back and the councilman had a little laugh at the attorney's expense. He concluded by asking that Mr. Huck be allowed to continue his license and business.

Chief Johnson said that this was not a common case. It is an extraordinary case. There were boys staggering and raving around and the arrest was necessary. The people in the vicinity were considerably wrought up and some of them came to join and demanded action. He did not ask for a decision on what he had said, but he asked for a decision on the law, and he asked Attorney Heck to read the law, which he did.

Mayor Graham said the council had heard the evidence and heard the law read and it was for them to decide. The only question for the council to determine was whether the charge was true or not.

Ald. Field moved that a ballot be taken, "Yes" for guilty and "No" for not guilty.

The vote resulted 7 for guilty and 6 for not guilty.

There was a question as to whether the vote was sufficient or whether it required a majority of the full board, although there were only thirteen present.

There was some discussion on the question and City Attorney Heck proceeded to look up the matter.

Ald. Korzilius moved that action be deferred until the next meeting, but there was no second and then he moved for a recess of five minutes and it was granted.

When the council reconvened the mayor said the city attorney held that the vote was sufficient.

Ald. Field offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the license of Frank Huck be and the same is hereby revoked. Then an eye and no vote was taken and as above stated resulted in 6 favorable to the adoption of the resolution and 7 against and Mr. Huck will continue to sell liquor.

The proceedings were certainly the most remarkable in the history of the city. To find a man guilty of a charge by undisputed evidence and then refuse to take away his license is singular to say the least.

Just what course will now be pursued is not clear, but the members of the city council are liable to have one of the most bitter and stubborn fights in its history.

Teachers' Meeting.

A teachers' meeting for Racine county will be held at Union Grove, Wis., on Saturday, Jan. 21, 1899. Watch for program.

W. W. Starnes,
Co. Supt. of Schools.

BADLY BURNED BY A GASOLINE STOVE

Mrs. George Johnson of Summit
Avenue in a Critical Condition.

FIRE-DEPARTMENT CALLED OUT

Delivery Wagon Caught Fire and With
Its Contents a Total Loss—Horses
Saved With Difficulty—A Very
Peculiar Accident.

Mrs. George Johnson, aged about 33 years, living in the upper part of residence No. 719 Summit avenue, was terribly burned about the upper part of the body a few minutes after 12 o'clock today by a gasoline stove. The lady was preparing dinner, using a gasoline stove. In some manner the gasoline ran over the side of the stove or over the light and caught fire. Mrs. Johnson, who was in the store, all at once started down stairs with it. Her clothing caught fire. About this time a lady living in the lower part of the house came upon the scene and pulling up a carpet from the floor, wrapped it about Mrs. Johnson and smothered the burning clothing. Mrs. Hanson and a neighbor were called as soon as possible, and it was found that the whole back, breast and arms of Mrs. Johnson were more or less burned and the skin and flesh came off in great patches. The wounds were dressed as quickly as possible and the firm of Dr. Wheeler reports that while the burns and injuries are very painful, that they are not deep and he hopes that the lady will recover, but as this is a very serious case, the statement positively shows that it is a very serious case. An alarm of fire was sent in and the fire department responded, but their services were not required and the house was not damaged.

DELIVERY WAGON BURNED.

Shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon the big delivery wagon of Jensen & Christensen, grocers, doing business in the Lincoln block on State street, was standing in front of the store. It was loaded with groceries, oil, gasoline and other goods and all ready for a delivery. Suddenly the wagon and its contents were discovered to be on fire. So rapidly did the fire spread and so deadly did it burn that the team was with difficulty rescued and the wagon was completely destroyed by cutting the harness. Nell Hanson, the teamster, and his eyebrows singed and face burned, in the effort to save the team and the hind part of the horses were scorched. The wagon and contents were ruined and the loss will surely reach a couple of hundred dollars. The fire department was called out and the blaze was easily subdued. It is not known how the fire originated, but some person passing must have tossed a lighted match or cigar into the wagon, which set fire to the goods and then the oil and gasoline. It was indeed a funny fire, in fact probably the first of the kind that has occurred here in years.

DIED IN POVERTY.

Charles Ormistine Found Dead in a
Small Room This Morning—An
Inquest Being Held.

This morning Charles Ormistine, a painter 59 years of age, was found dead in a room at the old hospital building located on Seventeenth street.

Dr. Sorenson was called to see the man late yesterday afternoon and found him in a terrible condition. He had been sick for about two years with consumption and had not been able to do any work since last August. His condition was such that he could hardly speak above a whisper and for the past two weeks had subsisted on help given by Poor Agent Miner. The room, where he lay, was 7x10 and the surroundings were filthy and unhealthy, the atmosphere being so bad that one could hardly breathe. The doctor did not prescribe for the man but intended to inform the poor agent that if the room was cleaned out and the man given a bath, it would be far more beneficial than medicine.

When the doctor was informed this morning that the man was dead, he refused to issue a burial permit, because he was unable to state definitely of what disease the man died of.

Coroner Scribble was notified, a jury was empaneled and this afternoon an inquest is being held.

So far as known, Ormistine has no friends or relatives in this city, but it is believed he has a brother residing in Milwaukee.

Notice.

The treasurer of the Pleasant will be at the following places for the collection of taxes, as they appear on the tax roll for 1898:

W. U. Junction Monday, Jan. 2, 1899.
Town hall Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1899.
County clerk's office, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 6 and 7, Saturday, Jan. 21, Feb. 4 and 18, March 4 and 11, 1899.

All other days at my home office.

Arthur Steele, Treasurer.

Salvage bills printed at the Journal.

PUBLIC INSTALLATION.

Of Belle City Lodge Woodmen of the
World Officers and Dances.

Last night, at Odd Fellow hall, Belle City camp, No. 39, Woodmen of the World held their first public installation of officers. The officers installed were: D. O. Hibbard, C. commander; E. Jones, Advisor; W. Cronenberg, banker; T. Hone, clerk; J. Hess, watchman; R. White, sentry; Dr. Scott, physician; H. Saiger, manager, three years. The installation was performed by Deputy Consul Commander Carl D. Skow of this city. After the installation dancing was enjoyed by all present. Light refreshments were served during the evening. Belle City camp is a new camp in this city, started July 2, with nineteen members and has in that short time increased to forty. This was their first social and such an success that they intend to give more during the season. Ray Stewart and Walter Sutherland secured the first prize in the cake walk and Ralph Sigafos and John Soderick the second, Hilda Olson and Jane Liffert were also good and were awarded the third prize.

BREAK OFF RELATIONS
WITH CONSUL WILDMAN.

Filipinos Refuse to Continue on
Friendly Terms With U. S. and
Charge Bad Faith on
Our Part.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Although nothing of an alarming nature has been received from Manila there is no doubt the members of the administration view the situation as somewhat serious and are anxiously awaiting further news. There is no apprehension, however, felt as to the result of any collision which might take place between the United States forces now on the island and the natives, but the president is very anxious to avoid any encounter whatever. He feels certain that if the natives can be made to understand that this government comes to them in a most friendly and helpful spirit there will be no further trouble and so he has given instructions to Gen. Miller that the utmost patience must be exercised and every reasonable request granted in order to avoid an open rupture. The members of the administration express the opinion that delay in the negotiation of the treaty of peace has contributed not a little to the belated spirit shown by the natives, and as soon as that has been disposed of it is believed the recalcitrant element will accept it as a notice that the sovereignty of the island has passed to the United States and that no opposition to taking formal possession will be tolerated. At a cabinet meeting today, the situation in the Philippines was gone over and some time given to questions of administration in Cuba.

HONG KONG, Jan. 10.—The Filipino committee here has broken off all relations with United States Consul Wildman. The committee today issued a writ to the supreme court to recover \$47,000, which the Filipinos claim to have deposited with Wildman as treasurer of the Filipino independence fund in June last. The members of the committee further alleged that sensational disclosures are probable, showing, they add, that the American government recognized the Filipinos as belligerent by affording them assistance in arms and moral influence to co-operate against Spain, thus endorsing the agreement made by Aguinaldo at Singapore in April.

J. G. MONAHAN APPOINTED.

The Name of the Wisconsin Editor
Sent in by the President for
Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The president nominated: Charles Eugene Tower of Pennsylvania, now minister to Austria, to be ambassador to Russia. Addison C. Harris of Indiana, to be minister to Austria; J. O. Monahan, collector of internal revenue, second district in Wisconsin; brigadier general, Col. J. B. Castleman, First Kentucky; Col. T. H. Barber, First New York.

MATRIMONIAL.

Walden-Bastain.

This morning Miss Nellie Waldin and Mr. A. J. Bastain were united in marriage at the St. Rosa church, in the presence of relatives and friends. Rev. Father Johnson officiating. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Josephine Waldin, and the groom's best man was Mr. Charles Schobert. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, No. 1425 North Erie street, and the newly married couple were the recipients of many handsome and useful presents. They will reside and be at home to their friends at 1007 Eleventh street. The groom is a trusted employee of L. A. Veil & Co. and the bride a popular north side lady. They will have the best wishes of a large circle of friends.

Collier will assist you to get out a first class sale bill. Address him at Union Grove, Wis.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

Christian Phillips, an employee of the Madison Street Manufacturing company, of Eau Claire, attempted to kill E. W. Churchill, one of the firm, yesterday morning, and then attempted suicide. Phillips went to work as usual and on his arrival told Mr. Churchill that he had a customer for a quantity of window glass stored on the third floor. Mr. Churchill did not notice anything peculiar about his workman and went with him. As they entered the store-room, Mr. Churchill saw something strike the back of his neck; thinking it was a piece of moulding falling from a rack above, he ducked his head and turned partly around. The act saved his life. Phillips held a revolver within an inch of his head and as Churchill turned Phillips fired. The bullet grazed Mr. Churchill's head and his ear was slightly burned by the powder. Churchill grabbed the fellow and in the struggle succeeded in taking the revolver from him. Phillips sunk to his knees and begged Mr. Churchill to blow his brains out. "Kill me! Kill me! I'm tired of life and crazy," he said.

The employer talked to the man, succeeded in quieting him and then led him back to the office. Mr. Churchill went to consult his partner, Samuel Converse, regarding what to do with Phillips. A few minutes later, on returning, they found Phillips gone. On looking for him he was located in the paint shop, drinking a bottle of muriatic acid. Phillips threw the bottle away and ran towards the Milwaukee railroad bridge, a block away. When his pursuers were about closing on him, he jumped over the bridge rail into the Mississippi river, thirty feet below. The river at this point is only two feet deep, but free from ice. Phillips would hold his head under water as long as he could in an effort to drown himself. Private Charles Johnson of Co. E, Third Wisconsin, waded out and led him to shore.

The Sturgeon Bay stage went through the ice near "Peshigo Harbor" Sunday morning and the driver and passengers were narrowly escaped. Fortunately there were no passengers in the covered rig. The accident was due to the fact that the driver left the staked out course. A half-way house has been built this year on the ice in the middle of Green Bay and it will be a stopping place for the stages to and from the canal city, a journey of twenty miles.

August Wagner, of the town of Courtland, is under arrest, charged with attempting to shoot Grant Richards. The men are neighbors. Wagner wished to collect money, which he alleged was due him. A quarrel followed and several shots were fired, but without effect. Wagner has been released on \$200 bail.

The intelligence that British firms are becoming resigned to the capture of the world's markets by our iron and steel manufacturing firms causes no particular surprise. If they are resigned to it because there is no help for it, for they are by this time fully satisfied our protective policy that has made this possible is not to be relaxed. Some of our leading iron and steel corporations have opened fine offices in London itself and are already capturing large orders in the heart of the foreign territory. Through-out Europe agents and representatives of our firms are making themselves not only heard but felt in the securing of orders for business, and this in the line of all kinds of machinery and finished iron and steel products.

If Democracy throughout the country is to ever be united it will have to be upon different lines of proceedings than that now in progress. Free trade, protection, free silver, currency, the single gold standard, acquisition of additional foreign territory, and opposition to acquiring any additional territory, the doctrine of state rights in the south and opposition to the same in the north—all these find lodgment in Democratic minds and in some way will have to be brought into some sort of well-headed driving team if reunion is ever expected. Then there is the Chicago platform, that must be eradicated and that now tarnishes the Democratic name.

The talk of censuring the Cuban and Porto Rico cities by the United States military authorities is in progress and headway is being made. The contrast between American methods and native methods, and with the declining use of the cities and towns there will come far healthier conditions. The scourges of the warm countries will be practically effaced which will protect our southern coast and in this a good benefit is derived.

Magazine Binding.

If you have any magazines or books that you wish to have bound, notify J. Z. Collier at Union Grove, and he will call and get them, and deliver the best bound books you ever had in your library.

WOODMEN IN CONVENTION.

Racine County Woodmen Meet in
Convention This Morning
and Elect Delegates to
State Camp.

This morning a convention of the different camps of the Modern Woodmen of Racine county, was held at Castle hall for the purpose of electing delegates to the state camp to be held at Oshkosh on Feb. 2, at which time will be elected delegates to the head camp to meet in Kantas City in June. William Schenkenberg was elected chairman of the convention and upon taking the chair briefly thanked the convention for the honor, and stated the object of the gathering. The following delegates were elected to the state camp: Judge E. B. Belden, Racine; Edward E. Mills, Burlington; William Moore, Franksville. Alternates, J. R. Simms, Racine; John Gittings, Union Grove; William Schenkenberg, Waterford.

Steps were taken for the organization of a county picnic association for the purpose of developing the fraternal features of the organization. A committee of three was appointed as follows:

E. E. Mills, chairman; John R. Kamper, Dr. J. R. Simms.

The following delegates representing sixteen camps, were present: E. E. Mills, Burlington; Richard Martin, Caldwell; Wm. H. Moore, Franksville; Jas. Bennett, Kansasville; J. H. Kamper, North Cape; J. C. Drury, Union Grove; Wm. Schenkenberg and Dr. Charles Flett of Waterford; F. L. Lingsweller, W. U. Junction; G. N. Pratt, J. R. Simms, E. B. Belden, J. H. Logue and W. W. Meredith of Racine.

OBITUARY.

Fisher.

Robert Fisher, a well known and prominent young man in the western part of Racine county, died at Caldwell, Idaho, yesterday, aged 24 years. A wife and one child survive him.

Evans.

Thomas Evans, a pioneer Welshman of Racine, died at 9:30 o'clock this morning at the family residence, 949 Park avenue. Deceased was born in Wales and emigrated to America when a boy. In about the year 1840 he located in Racine and lived here up to the time of his death. He was a hard-working and industrious man and by careful and judicious means accumulated considerable of this world's goods. He was quiet and unassuming, honorable to a high degree and held in the highest esteem by his countrymen and neighbors. Five daughters survive him, Miss Mary Evans, Racine; Mrs. John Tibbitts, now in Arizona for her health; Miss Bliza Evans, Mrs. John H. Roberts and Miss Nellie Evans of Racine. The time of funeral will be announced later.

Bott.

Fred N. Bott died yesterday at 12:30 o'clock of pneumonia, aged 18 years, at his home, 1440 Center street. Funeral Thursday morning at 9 a. m. from Holy Name church.

The Indians living on the Colville reservation out in Washington have surprised their agents by demanding payment for their lands that is proposed to be taken from them and divided up, in severalty, that is left from the throwing up to mineral locations in 1896. The Department denies the Indians really are the owners of this disputed portion but it is not supposed arbitration committees will be called in.

Asland Press: One of the difficulties which the Democrats may encounter in Admiral Dewey for president, lies in the fact that he is a Republican, and not a Democrat. He is also believed to be something of an "imperialist." Bryan could not support such a man.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

Awarded
Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

WHAT

The Development of Wood County Demands

At Vesper, we offer an excellent opening for a livestock dealer and butcher, the nearest most market being eleven miles away.

And too, we must have a blacksmith at once. Party now occupying the shop is an old man and will retire on March 1, 1899. Will sell tools cheap and lease shop.

Besides this we have for sale, at all times, improved farms. Bargains for the tenant farmer who can never hope to have a home of his own when lands are worth \$45 to \$100 per acre.

We offer these farms at \$12 and \$25 per acre and wild lands, \$7 to \$15 per acre.

Notice on your map, Wood Co. is not away up on the shore of Lake Superior where you thought it was, no it is a neighborly county in the center of our state, and Vesper is in a hardwood timber district, well watered with creeks and springs, with a very fertile soil. We are favored with two railroads and a good creek running through the village. Our creamery and our saw and shingle mill are advantageous to the settler.

CALL OR ADDRESS,
C. R. GOLDSWORTHY
VESPER, WOOD CO., WIS.

Or Union Grove, Racine, Co., Wis., at Union Grove first six days of each month.

SHERMAN PRESIDES

Illinois Legislature Organized by
Republicans.

MEET AND AT ONCE ADJOURN.

All the Members Present at the Opening Session—Address of the Governor Read and Copies of It Ordered Printed.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 5.—The Illinois legislature, republican in both branches, began its forty-first session today. Judge Sherman is in the chair of the house.

Secretary of State Rose called the house of representatives to order at 12 o'clock, and Chaplain D. G. Bradford



JUDGE SHERMAN.

offered prayer. The roll of members was then called, and a motion carried to appoint a committee of three to request Justice Phillips of the State supreme court to visit the hall and administer the oath of office to the 153 members. All were present—31 republicans, 71 democrats and one prohibitionist.

The house selected its temporary speaker, Representative W. I. Guffin of Lee. As a matter of form the democrats also went through the motions, their candidate for speaker being Representative John P. McGorty of Chicago. Mr. Allen of Vermillion nominated Mr. Guffin, who was, of course, elected and took the gavel. The following committee on credentials was appointed: Hamilton, Stewart, Young, Carston, O'Malley, Huff and Lee.

When the time came to select the permanent officers of the house Representative Trauman nominated Judge Sherman as the republican candidate for speaker, and D. E. Sullivan presented the name of Mr. McGorty as the democratic nominee.

A roll call resulted in the election of Judge Sherman and the following republican slate: Doorkeeper, Thomas I. Spellman of Cook; clerk, John Reeve of Macon; postmaster, Mrs. Millie Jackson of Salem; assistant doorkeepers, G. S. Coughlin of St. Clair, Edward Craig of Albion and Thomas H. Thompson of Kaukauba; assistant clerks, B. H. McCann of Bloomington, George K. Adams of Lake and Charles P. Cooper of Waubesa; engrossing clerk, Thomas Williamson of Mount Olive; assistant engrossing clerks, M. W. Porter of Mercer and B. M. Davidson of Clark.

As soon as the permanent organization was effected a committee of five escorted Speaker Sherman to the chair. In taking the gavel he made a short address, outlining his policy for the session.

Clerk Reeve then called the roll, and a committee was named to wait on Gov. Tanner and notify him that the house was in session and ready to receive any communication he may desire to transmit. It was late in the afternoon when the message was received, and without waiting to discuss the document the house ordered 5,000 copies of it printed and then adjourned.

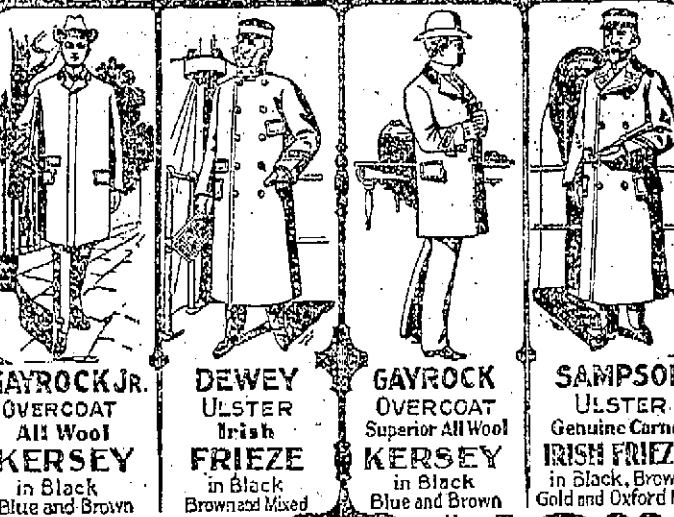
Gov. Tanner's message was a document of about 10,000 words, and reviewed the history of the two years of his administration. The governor finds good reason for congratulation in the marvelous commercial prosperity of the state and nation, and for the victorious conclusion of the war with Spain. He defended the course he pursued during the coal miners' strike at Virden, and suggested amendments in the arbitration law that will enable the arbitration board to enforce its decrees. He approved the Allen bill as a step in the right direction, and argued that the street railways of the state should be placed under the control of the railroad and warehouse commission, which should be empowered to fix the rates of fare and adjust all questions arising between the railways and the public. The proposition broached that the municipality should run the streetcar lines he referred to as "latent socialism." He is opposed to the diversion of any part of the revenues of the street railways, but thinks any payment by the roads to the public should be made directly to their patrons in the shape of cheaper fares.

Three measures were presented in the senate, and two in the house, and all related to street-railroad matters. Each bill offered repeals the horse and dummy act, as amended by the Allen bill, and substitutes for it plans more or less elaborately devised with regard to the relations between traction companies and municipalities.

Marine Corps to Be Reduced. Washington, Jan. 5.—All officers and men appointed in the marine corps during the war are to be mustered out of service by direction of Secretary Long, who sent instructions to Col. Heywood to begin the process at once.

The Four Best Coats in the World for the Money

GUARANTEED



GAYROCK JR. OVERCOAT
All Wool
KERSEY
In Black
Blue and Brown

DEWEY ULSTER
Irish
FRIEZE
In Black
Brown and Mixed

GAYROCK OVERCOAT
Superior All Wool
KERSEY
In Black
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SAMPSON ULSTER
Genuine Carney
IRISH FRIEZE
In Black, Brown
Gold and Oxford Mxd

\$10.00 **\$12.00**

KROBROTHERS Station U
Manufacturers of CLOTHING Chicago

Nearly every wide-awake Merchant in America handles these Coats. If your dealer does not, write to us, and we will see that you are supplied.

PROCLAMATION IS ISSUED.

President Declares His Policy as to the Philippines.

Manila, Jan. 5.—A proclamation based on cables instructions sent by President McKinley, was issued by Gen. Otis, the American governor here, Wednesday evening.

The proclamation says it is the intention of the United States to draw from the Philippines as much of the military force of the islands as is possible and to seek the establishment of the most liberal government, in which the Philippines will have as full a representation as the maintenance of law and order will permit.

No mention is made of the exact kind of government that will be established, nor of the character of the representation the Philippines will be allowed to have, two points on which the natives are extremely anxious for information.

The proclamation is also considered indefinite on other points. A demand is made that the Philippines lay down their arms, but no date is set for them to do so.

BURROWS RENOMINATED.

Pack Withdraws from the Michigan

Caucus and Will Try Again.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 5.—The Michigan legislature convened in regular biennial session at noon Wednesday and devoted the entire session to organization, the officers nominated by the republicans of each house in caucus being formally elected and installed. It was arranged to hold a joint convention this afternoon for the purpose of hearing Gov. Pingree's second inaugural message.

Interest in the senatorial battle completely died out when Albert Pack announced his formal withdrawal from the contest to a gathering of his supporters in Gov. Pingree's private office. There was absolutely no hope for Pack after the Burrows supporters won the speakership fight, and as he purposes being a candidate two years from now, he decided not to prolong the contest. In his letter announcing his withdrawal Mr. Pack expresses his gratification at the manner in which the contest had been conducted on both sides, and then practically announces his candidacy to succeed Senator McMillan.

The caucus was an enthusiastic gathering. The nominating speeches consumed less than a half hour in delivery, and Burrows was nominated by acclamation, amid great cheering.

Say Robbers Secured Little.

Springfield, Mo., Jan. 5.—All kinds of stories are abroad as to the amount of money secured by the robbers who held up the Memphis train at Macomb Tuesday night. The amount is put as high as \$20,000, but the local agent of the Southern Express company says it is his opinion that not over \$1,000 was obtained. The robbers have apparently made good their escape.

Writing-Paper Combine.

Appleton, Wis., Jan. 5.—There is an unauthenticated story in paper-mill circles that a writing-paper combine has been launched at Holyoke, Mass., with a capital of \$40,000,000. Wisconsin mills were asked to join the proposed organization, but have not rendered a final decision on the matter, and are inclined to think the reports from the east are premature.

Indiana Wool Growers Meet.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 5.—The wool growers of the state elected the following officers: President, W. A. Guthrie, Dupont; vice-president, Sidney Conger, Waldron; secretary, J. W. Robe, Greencastle; treasurer, John L. Thompson, Gas City; executive committee, Howard Kheime of Ladoga, C. A. Howard of Howland, and W. A. Bell of LaGrange.

Of Course.

"Is it your river that smells so?" "I don't smell anything."—Chicago Tribune.

THE PEACE TREATY

Will Now Be Dealt With in Executive Session.

NO MESSAGE TRANSMITTED.

Only a Formal Note Sent with the Treaty—Few Representatives Attend the Opening Session of the House Wednesday.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Less than one-third of the members of the house were in their seats Wednesday when Speaker Reed rapped for order.

The session was set apart, under special order, for the consideration of the bill to define and punish crimes and to provide a code of criminal procedure for the territory of Alaska.

Without disposing of this matter the bill went over as unfinished business, subject to the special order setting apart today for consideration of matters from the committee on judiciary and to appropriation bills.

The senate resolutions, over the death of Mr. Morrill, were laid before the house and agreed to, and at 4:25 o'clock the house adjourned.

In the absence of Vice-President Hobart, who is slightly indisposed, the senate was called to order by Senator Frye of Maine, president pro tem.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal Maj. Pruden, one of the president's secretaries, delivered to the senate the treaty of peace with Spain. Chairman Davis then moved an executive session, in which the treaty was referred to the committee on foreign relations. The president's message accompanying the treaty was merely a formal letter of transmittal.

Mr. Allison made a formal announcement in open session of the death of Senator Morrill. Resolutions of sympathy were agreed to and the senate, at 12:15 o'clock, adjourned till today.

Will Not Amend Peace Treaty.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The peace treaty will not be amended by an anti-expansion declaration, and it will be passed as soon as it comes to a vote. These two facts were proved by a poll of the senate after the treaty was received by it Wednesday. It showed that, including all doubtful senators, only thirty-nine votes, or six short of a majority, can be secured for the anti-expansion amendment. It also showed that sixty-two votes, or two more than the necessary two-thirds, will surely be cast for ratification, with a likelihood that quite a number more will be added after the anti-expansion plank has been formally rejected.

Wants to Succeed Dewey.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Commodore Watson, at present in command of the Mare Island navy yard, has applied for command of the Asiatic squadron, to succeed Admiral Dewey, when that officer shall have relinquished his command. Unless Admiral Dewey changes his mind, that date will not be much before the end of the current calendar year, for he has resisted all invitations to accept relief from the onerous duties imposed upon him, believing he could best serve his country at Manila. He will retire from active service next December, providing the law is not amended in his interest.

Indiana Republicans.

Indianapolis, Jan. 5.—In legislative caucus republicans nominated F. L. Littleton of Marion for speaker and L. P. Newby of Henry county for president pro tem. The senatorial caucus will be held next Tuesday night, and there are indications that the field may combine against J. Frank Hanly. The stock of Albert J. Beveridge has taken a decided boom, he having practically sold support from the business element of Indianapolis. The democratic majority will vote solidly for the re-election of Senator Turpie.

BUYERS' GUIDE.

A List of Business Houses That Are Among the Best in Racine. Journal Readers Will Always Find It To Their Advantage to Consult This List and Give the Firms Here Represented a Call.

GROCERS.		DR. GOODS.		TAILORS.		HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.	
A. ANDERSON, 403 Sixth St. Fruit jars at the lowest price. Trading stamps always on hand.		SCHACHT BROS., grocers and dry goods merchants, 1141 Milwaukee avenue. Have a new and complete line of goods at bed rock prices. Give them a call.		SCHACHT BROS., 922 State street, for your winter suits or overcoats—made to order in any style desired at reasonable price. Give us a call and we will please you.		C. KANNANBERG'S hotel and restaurant, 231 Main street, where you can get a good square meal or anything to suit the appetite, such as wines, liquors, beer and cigars.	
S. D. NIELSON, staple and fancy groceries, 1215 Washington Ave. Bring in this ad. and get 10c discount on your groceries. Cash talks. We want your trade.		NEW YORK LEADER, 421 Main St. The people's popular dry goods and clothing store. Always the best. Always the cheapest. Bargains every day in the year.		HENRY KARK, 228 Main St., just received a new invoice of domestic and foreign patterns—strictly up-to-date. Don't forget the number 228 Main street.		Klondyke Hotel, Ives. Rooms for private dancing parties, bowling alley and also fine line of wines, liquors, cigars etc. RUDOLPH DIRCH, Manager.	
C. SLOT, 1403 Washington avenue, sells the Sleepy Eye Flour, the best in the market. Try it.		J. H. VANDERGRIND, 410 Main St. Arriving daily, large stock in new wash goods—the largest stock in the city.		F. OLSON, 511 Monument Square. Fine line of winter suitings and overcoats—not excelled in the city. Before placing orders, give us a call. Prices satisfactory.		HOTEL RICHMOND, 335 Main street. Rates \$1.00 and \$1.25 per day. Neatest nobbiest and best. Everything new and up-to-date. Try this house, you will be delighted.	
Wm. M. HAGOIS, Grocer, 1135 N. Wisconsin St., will convince you that you can save money by trading with him. See him for bargains.		THE EAGLE, J. C. Hansen, Headquarters for dry goods, carpets, clothing, here is where you can buy as cheaply as in Milwaukee or Chicago. 900-902 State street.		G. JOHNSON, Merchant Tailor, is making the largest number of suits in the city. Turns out the nobbiest and best fitting suits. 1312 Washington Avenue.		Union-made cigars at HOTEL WAGNELL, Table board \$4.00 per week; per month, \$17.00; meal tickets, 21 meals \$5.00; single meals 35 cents; hotel rates, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per day. Fred Dericks.	
GEO. M. DILTYRE, 1400 Washington Ave. Try our flour—the best brands in the market. Pillsbury, Big Joe, King's Best and Gold Medal. Always give satisfaction and fully warranted. Give us a call.		JOHNSON & WIEBERT have special sales every Friday. Be on hand for bargains. Carpets, shades and lace curtains are house-cleaning items. See their line.		J. W. DORN, Merchant Tailor, 804 1/2 State St., turns out the nobbiest and best fitting tailor made suits. See him.		Hotel Mohr, 1927 and 1929 State St. Rates \$1.00 and \$1.25 per day. Table board \$3.50 per week, meal tickets, 21 meals \$4.50. Single meals 35 cents. LOUIS F. MOHR, Manager.	
SLOT-WIEDEBACH CO., 1200-1202 State St., for bargains in groceries. We handle the Sleepy-Eye flour and all goods according to the new pure food law. Farmers produce a specialty.		HARNEY, CAMPBELL & CO., Dry Goods. Assortment as large and prices as low as Milwaukee or Chicago houses. 507-509 Monument Square.		We have an idea that every one would wear custom made clothes if they examined our goods and learned our prices. Call and examine our bargains in fall and winter suits and overcoats. A. FIELD, 503 Main Street.		PLUMBERS.	
H. J. HEGEMAN, 1000 Villa St., for choice groceries at living prices. Leave your orders with him, and you will get the best.		STOFFEL BROS.' stock of carpets is the largest in the city. New dry goods received daily. 616 State Street.		D. HETZEL, Merchant Tailor, will make you a suit of clothes as cheaply as you can buy a ready made suit. Call at 314 Y. M. C. A. building, Sixth street.		HARRY MORRIS & CO., Plumbers and Gas Fitters. Hot water and steam heating. Telephone No. 263. Sixth St. Best is the cheapest in the end.	
GEO. C. KOSTERMAN, Groceries, 1447 Center St., Racine, and KOSTERMAN & HELD, Western Union Junction. General Merchandise.		JACOBSON & BECK are closing out their stock of boys and children's clothing below cost. Give them a call. They also have a big stock of dry goods and carpets at prices that will astonish the closest buyer.		GOEDEKE & GIERHARDT, 610 State street, have just received their winter line of suitings, shirts, hats, caps, and neckties.		W. B. PUGH, Plumber and Gas Fitter. Something new—earthenware water. It will not split. Call and see it. It is the latest improved tank in the market. The Plumber, 504 Wisconsin street.	
JACKIE & HERMES, dealers in groceries, provisions, crockery, flour, and feed, wines, liquors and cigars. 920-922, 624 High street, Racine.		BUTCHERS.		HARDWARE.		GLEASON & CASPER, 504 Sixth St. plumbers are in a position to do you good work and you will do well to get their figures. Work warranted and price reasonable.	
NOTICE. Before buying your candies and nuts for Christmas, stop in at the Schelling Store Co., 1200 Douglas Ave., and get our prices. Also a fine line of Christmas trees and ornaments. A 12-foot show case for sale cheap. Schelling Store Co., Groceries and Provisions, Flour and Feat., etc., 1200 Douglas Ave.		F. MALS, JR., 1309-1309 N. Wisconsin St. The oldest meat market in the city. Established in 1857. Wholesale and retail meats. All kinds of domestic sausages. Poultry in season.		FRANK BAUMANN HARDWARE, Stoves and Furnaces, 244-246 Main St. and 1217 Douglas Ave. Special sale on stoves. Now is your time. See him quick.		FRANK COFFEY, Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting. Sewerage put in at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. 333 Main street.	
C. CHRISTENSEN, 908 State St., is where you can get the finest oysters in the city. Everybody says they are just splendid. Try them.		GEO. HANSCHKE, 610 14th street, butcher. Special prices for hotels and restaurants. Native beef, the best at reasonable prices. Call and see us.		DIAMOND HARDWARE CO., 1333 Washington Ave. The place to buy your garden tools.		J. VOELKERS, 548 State St., plumbing and heating. Prices reasonable and first class work guaranteed.	
Ladies why not try the Best on Record Flour? Why? It is known as the Best. There is only one way to have it. Call at HANSON-MORGENSEN CO.		WEED & OLSON, 1131 Villa street, fres. and salt meats, also spring lamb and poultry and game in season at lowest prices.		At this season of the year you are possibly looking for a new heater or range. Before doing so see the styles and get the prices at MURPHY & KERSTEN, 614 State street.		O. C. DAVIS HEATER CO., still takes the lead for plumbing. Hot water heating. Oldest established. Thoroughly reliable. Here is where the crowd goes.	
JENSEN & BECK, 409 Sixth Street, handles the best flour in Racine the Pillsbury's Best, Big Joe also Gold Medal. Order by telephone 330. All grades of teas and coffees at low prices.		J. H. LEBERTSON, 1510 State street, meat market. Special prices on beef, mutton. We kill our own beef and put up our own smoked meats and give special prices on lard.		Gasoline stoves at the very lowest prices we also handle the Blue Flame Wireless Oil Stove. JACOB MOHR, 311 Sixth street.		O. B. SCHULZ, 232 Main St., Fresh-baking for breakfast and supper. Excellent Boston, Brown Bread, lady fingers and jelly rolls a specialty.	
G. A. RICKMAN, Grocer, 415 Sixth St., Tel. 25. Ring them up for anything you want. They'll do it and you will be delighted.		W.M. JENSEN, Meat Market, 1403 Washington Ave., is where you get the largest and tenderest steaks for the least amount of money. Try him.		A. C. HANSON for furniture of all kinds, 1020 State street is selling more furniture than any other house in Racine. Why? Good goods and low prices is what does it.		F. LINTNER, 313 Sixth Street. Best home-made bread, pies, and cakes in the city. Specialty in Angel Food. Boston brown bread and fancy cakes at reasonable prices.	
DAVID LAWTON, dealer in grain, flour feed, poultry supplies, sleighs, corn shellers, grinders and other implements. Imported and domestic contents, fire brick, clay, lime sewer pipe, etc.		CUDAHY BROS., Meat Market—Always a best, always the cheapest. By all odds the place where you get the most for your money.		AUGUST & SON, 221 Sixth street, will save you money on furniture and picture frames and mats. Upholstering at bottom prices. Undertakers and Embalmers.		C. CHRISTENSEN, Bakery. Headquarters for the finest oysters in the city. Don't fail to give him your order and you will be delighted. 1104 State street.	
SPECIALITIES AND EYE-GLASSES scientifically fitted. C. B. Underwood, expert optician, 413 Main street, Racine, Wis.		CHRIS DUE, 1918 Washington Ave. Bargains in Men's, gent's, Vice Kid shoes, former price \$2.00 now \$1.50, together with many bargains equally good.		TERONSON-HANSEN FURNITURE CO., 309-313 Main St. Have you seen their elegant stock of holiday trade? It is not surpassed by Milwaukee or Chicago houses.		JOHN A. STORK, Mattress and bedding manufacturer, is now retailing at wholesale prices. See him for your pillows, comforters and springs. 702 Sixth street.	
O. E. LANGE, 508 State St., watches, clocks, silverware and everything to be had in a first class jewelry establishment. Repairing and engraving a specialty.		T. NELSON, 1007 State St. His line of fine spring shoes R 2 NLT 4 U 2 B without when repairs are considered. Try him on next repairing.		GEO. C. THOMAS, Photographer, is making photographs that are equaled only by the leading galleries of the largest cities.		CHRISTIANSON & THORNTON—298 wheels to row in. Have your wheels cleaned, and repaired. Remounting done in all colors. Guaranteed wheels from \$25 up.	
CLOTHING.		GEO. KAISER, 1407 Douglas Ave., books and shoes, latest styles at the lowest prices, and new shoes made to order. Repairing a specialty. Give him a call. We can please you.		ATHERTON'S STUDIO UNTIL FURTHER notice, special prices, platinum finish cabinets, large size, only \$5. Polish cabinets, full length, \$1 per doz; other sizes in proportion. State street, corner Main, Racine.		GEORGE A. CRANE, 322 Sixth St. Have your wheels repaired and cranked before the season begins.	
GOEDEKE & GIERHARD—Clothing, Furnishings, Tailors, 610 State street, leaders for low prices for everything worn by man or boy.		JACOB LAU, 1522 State St., wishes it understood that every man in Racine should wear the Viet shoe when he can get them at the price for which he sells them. Just received 100 pairs, and they must be sold. Repeating a specialty.		W. A. CROTSBERG, Marble and Granite. By all means the largest and best stock in the state of Wisconsin. Don't fail to figure with him. 110 1/2 Fifth street.		JOHN A. STORK, Mattress and bedding manufacturer, is now retailing at wholesale prices. See him for your pillows, comforters and springs. 702 Sixth street.	
LAUNDRY.		DRUGGISTS.		REAL ESTATE.		BANKS.	
We have added to our Steam Laundry plant a hand laundry department, and propose to turn out strictly high grade domestic laundry work. HAGMAN'S Laundry and Carpet Cleaning Works, 413 Main street.		W. R. KIRKBY, Druggist, Agent for Thompson's Ice Cream.		FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Five lots between seventeenth street and De Koven Avenue. Sewer and water in and street graded to established grade. Payments to suit purchaser. R. M. Boyd, Agent. Baker Block.		COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, 207 Sixth St. Interest at 3 per cent. If left three months. Saving department will open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Safety deposit boxes for rent. Business, large and small solicited.	
PAINTERS.		W. R. KIRKBY, Druggist, Agent for Thompson's Ice Cream.		MONEY TO LOAN.		INSURANCE.	
See W. C. STICKLAND for "ad" in Racine Merchants' Bulletin board between Racine and Kenosha. It's a winner.		BEWARE! Now is the time to pre-summer complaints and all bowel troubles. Use Dr. Page's Cholera Mixture, the original prepared only at our houses. Kodaks and camera supplies. We carry a complete line and sell at low prices. THE ROBINSON DRUG CO. Everywhere a always reliable.		C. A. BASSINGER, Livery, Boarding and feed stable. Carriages for funerals, weddings and parties. Lacks and baggage to all trains. Phone 201.		LIVERY.	
HARNESS.		MILLINERY.		PAINTS AND OILS.			
A good resolution for 1899. "I will buy all my harness, robes, blankets, whips and everything in that line at the old stand of W. E. LUNN, 410 Sixth street."		MRS. RISAGER, Leading and reliable milliner, 1236 State St. Bargains every day in the year. All the latest styles and novelties.		W. S. BUEHAM & SON are selling crockery glassware and china at less than cost. We need the room for wall paper and paints. 403-405 Main street.			
DON'T FORGET That we have some of those wool warm overcoats on hand now. Also warm wool horse blankets cheap and good, all grades. A. Lobdell.		MRS. M. L. ETTZ, Millinery Store, 618 State street, has something new to show you. It is the surprise and delight of the people. It is just what you need.		LANGLOIS & CO., Paints, Oils, Glass Artists' Materials. Wall Paper, Window shades. Leaders of low prices. They do just as they advertise. 419 Main street.			
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.		CIGARS.					
W. H. HETZEL, 314 Sixth St. electric supplies at cost, of every description. Call and see me. Must be sold.		Smoke Bloomer Girl and the U. S. Cigar. All dealers; handle them. The best 5 cent cigar on the market. Made by J. E. HEBBLETHWAITE, north end of Main street bridge.					

A BAD TRAIN WRECK

Fatal Head-on Collision on Lehigh Valley Road.

AT LEAST THIRTEEN KILLED.

List of Injured Will Reach Thirty-five—Victims Nearly All Excursionists from Pennsylvania Cities Going Into New York.

New York, Jan. 10.—A local passenger train going west and an excursion train going east met head on in a deep cut at a sharp curve on the Lehigh Valley road near West Dunellen, N. J., shortly after noon Monday. Thirteen persons were killed and thirty-five injured. The dead are:

KEENAN, MARTIN, hotel-keeper, Mount Carmel, Pa.

HINKEL, W. H., contractor, Mount Carmel, Pa.

HELIER, JACOB, tailor, Mount Carmel, Pa.

WEIKELL, H. E., Mount Carmel, Pa.

FISCHER, FRANK, shoe dealer, Mount Carmel, Pa.

LEADER, WILLIAM H., dry goods dealer, Mount Carmel, Pa. He is a son of C. C. Leader, president of a bank in Shamokin.

MARKEL, FRANK, Shamokin, Pa.

KOHN, THEODORE S., Shamokin, Pa.

KEIFER, ABNER S., carpet dealer, Pottsville, Pa.

MARKEL, WILLIAM H., Shamokin, Pa.

JARVIS, JAMES, Mount Carmel, Pa.

TWO WOMEN, who are still to be identified.

The injured are:

Tregembo, Arthur, Llewellyn, Pa., both legs broken.

Parecca, Nicholas, Shamokin, legs crushed.

Parecca, Henry John, Shamokin, legs crushed.

Parecca, Louis, Shamokin, legs crushed.

Parecca, Mrs. Mary, Shamokin, internal injuries, may die.

Schaeffer, O. S., Freeman, South Easton, Pa., skull fractured, may die.

Rick, Edward W., engineer, legs broken, body crushed, expected to die.

Malucky, Joseph, Shenandoah, Pa., Jarville, Mary, Mount Carmel, Pa., Malista, —, Shenandoah, Pa., Lausky, George, Mount Carmel, Pa., Unidentified man, with "J. J." on his cuffs.

Prendergast, James, engineer, Easton, Pa.; likely to die.

Josephs, —, full name and residence unknown.

Taine, Orlando S., Sunbury, Pa.; bruised, ankle sprained.

Poster, Harry R., plumber, Pottsville, Pa.; both legs broken.

Lockhaven, Mrs. Henry, Big Mine Run; legs crushed.

Lockhaven, Mrs., mother; legs crushed.

Loudenslager, Mrs.; not very seriously.

Johns, Miss Annie, Shamokin, Pa.; seriously injured about the legs.

Prentice, John, Marblehead, Mass.; not seriously.

McIntyre, Frank E., Mauch-Chunk, Pa.; cut and bruised.

Freelin, William, Pottsville, Pa.; leg fractured.

Ballou, Mrs. John L., Sunbury, Pa.; shock, severe bruises.

Ballou, John, husband of Mrs. Ballou; slight injuries.

Alger, Abraham, Mount Carmel, Pa.; slightly injured.

Pittz, Mrs. Ashland, Pa.; both legs broken.

Price, conductor of the local; slightly injured.

Riddle, Harry, conductor of excursion train; slightly injured.

Reed, Ralph L., baggage-master local; slightly injured.

Holm, P. O., Sunbury, Pa.; scalp wound, hands injured.

Day, Stanley, Newmarket, N. J.; bruised about body and legs.

Corrie, William, Newmarket, N. J.; similar injuries.

West Dunellen is three miles from Bound Brook and thirty miles from New York city.

A train dispatcher at South Plainfield blundered in sending the local west on the excursion train's time. On this section of the Lehigh Valley the block system is not in use. The train dispatcher at Easton, who has charge of the territory, is said to have wired to the operator at South Plainfield to let No. 71, the local, come through, but later there came a message from Easton to hold all west-bound traffic. It is alleged that the latter message was overlooked.

The Lehigh Valley is a double-track road, but a freight wreck at Bound Brook early in the morning blocked the track used by the east-bound trains, and all through the morning trains bound for New York switched from their own track to the west-bound track, going over these rails from Bound Brook to Newmarket, a distance of six miles, and changing at the latter place back to their own side of the road. To permit this mode of traffic all west-bound trains were held at South Plainfield until their line was clear of trains going in the opposite direction.

The excursion train, seven cars long and carrying 400 persons, from eastern Pennsylvania cities, was an hour late leaving Bound Brook. The dispatcher, apparently thinking the west-bound track was clear, sent the local west to crash into the excursion midway between South Plainfield and Bound Brook.

Engineer Prendergast, hauling the excursion train, saw the local as it

started on the curve. He set brakes and opened the locomotive whistle. The passengers, alarmed, opened the windows; mothers snatched their children in their arms; men started from their seats; but before they had time to find out what was the matter they were hurled headlong, knocked senseless, and many killed outright. The two engines, from which both crews had jumped, came together with an awful crash. The excursion train was going about fifteen miles an hour. The local engine, as it slipped in its flight, turned a complete somersault and came down behind the other machine, driving the excursion's tender almost through the first passenger coach from end to end. The tender stopped a few seats from the rear door.

The telescoped car rolled over, carrying with it the imbedded tender, the fragments of a dozen bodies and the imprisoned wounded. It was in this first car of the excursion train that all the deaths and most of the casualties occurred. The other cars, though their occupants were badly shaken, stayed on the track and were in condition to be hauled off. The baggage car in the front of the local train was rather badly smashed up. The baggage car of the excursion train was set out at Mauch Chunk, having a hot box, so that the first passenger coach bore the brunt of the local engine's assault.

Wrecking trains with physicians aboard were quickly on hand. As the dead were taken from the demolished cars they were put in the rear cars of the excursion train and taken back to Bound Brook, where a coroner's inquest was held. The injured were put in the cars of the local train. Twenty-one were taken to Plainfield hospital, while the less seriously injured went on to Jersey City and New York.

Dr. Brakely of the scene. He said: "We got into the overturned car and groped among the debris for the dead. Teeth, arms, brains, splintered wood and twisted iron were mixed up in an indescribable mass. The wounded, most of them suffering from broken legs, were all jammed together at the rear end. The dead we got out piecemeal."

BAD WRECK ON UNION PACIFIC.

Four Persons Killed and Eight Injured in a Collision in Nebraska.

Sidney, Neb., Jan. 10.—There was a wreck on the Union Pacific at Sunal, fifteen miles east of here, at 4:35 Monday morning, which resulted in four deaths and eight people being injured. The dead are:

BONNER, DELL, engineer; fatally hurt, died during afternoon.

COLEMAN, JOHN C., fireman, Creston, Iowa; instantly killed.

Young woman, supposed to be MISS MYRTLE ARMSTRONG of Paxton, Neb.

Unknown old man.

The injured are:

Fall, engineer; badly scalded, but not fatal.

Reese, engineer; cut on head.

Chinaman, name unknown; scalp wound, chest injured.

Cook on dining car; arm broken, name not given.

They, H. P., Chicago; head and face scorched, legs bruised.

Johnson, J. C., fireman, Council Bluffs; scalp wound, face badly bruised.

Starzell, Mrs. A. M., Rawlins, Wyo.; leg injured.

Hunt, George J., of Omaha, superintendent Belmont Canal company; left leg fractured, abdominal injury, badly bruised.

The trains which collided were the fast passenger west-bound, No. 3, which left here Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock and which was running as a double-header, and east-bound passenger train No. 2. The east-bound train had stopped to take the side-track to allow the west-bound to pass, and had not been able to get on the siding when No. 3, running at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, crashed into it. The engines were piled up in a mass of scrap iron, and the cars, which were badly broken up, took fire.

Legislators Fleck to Madison?

Madison, Wis., Jan. 10.—Probably half the members of the legislature are in the city, and the headquarters of the senatorial candidates are the centers of activity. The senate and assembly caucuses to prepare for organization Wednesday noon will be held Tuesday night. Gov. Scofield will send his message to the legislature Thursday. An adjournment will probably be taken Thursday until Monday.

Takes the burn out; heals the wound; cures the pain. Dr. Thomas' Eucalyptic Oil, the household remedy.

Europe's Highest Railway.

The highest mountain railway in Europe, leading up to the top of the Gorner Grat, in Switzerland, situated between the Matterhorn and Mont Rosa, is about completed. It was begun in 1896. A train can take 110 passengers two miles above sea level. The power is furnished by the water which flows from a glacier and is therefore most abundant in summer, when most needed.

\$100 Reward.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one disease that science has not been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure that has been discovered. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all cases of Catarrh, whether of the bladder, prostate, or rectum. It is sold by all druggists and is guaranteed to cure.

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FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

To be held at Union Grove on Jan. 8 and 9. Conducted by Thomas Convey.

Prior to the first session, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, several hundred books will be distributed free. The first session commences at 10 o'clock sharp.

PROGRAMME.

Thursday morning session, 10 o'clock—Soil Fertility. R. J. Coe.

Crops to Grow. Thos. Convey.

Afternoon Session, 1:30 o'clock—Fruits. R. J. Coe.

Poultry. C. E. Matteson.

The Silo. Thos. Convey.

Evening session, 7:30 o'clock—Educated Farmers. R. J. Coe.

Programme to be filled out by local talent, with essays, recitations, music, etc.

Friday morning session, 9:30 o'clock—Clovers and Grasses. R. J. Coe.

Swine. S. H. Todd.

Dairy Cows. H. C. Taylor.

Afternoon session, 1:30 o'clock—Bees. E. France.

Sheep. S. H. Todd.

Feeds and Feeding. Thos. Convey.

Questions and discussions after each topic.

In connection with the farmers' institute, a free cooking school will be held on the afternoons of Jan. 25-27, to which the ladies of Union Grove and surrounding country are cordially invited. This branch of the work will be conducted by Miss M. L. Clarke, superintendent of the Milwaukee cooking school.

Farmers, be sure to attend this meeting and bring all your family with you. Invite your neighbors to attend. Bring along samples of any of the products of your farm, or farm home.

A set of charts has been prepared for the meetings, which will serve as object lessons, and help you in breeding and feeding your cows, horses, sheep, etc. Come and get the benefit of this new feature of the institute. No farmer can afford to miss it; something said may set him thinking along a line of great value. Don't forget to bring this program to the institute with you, and be on hand for your share of the books.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, Jan. 10, 1899.

Our schools opened again on Monday after a vacation of two weeks.

Miss Alma Harlow of Wauwatosa is visiting with relatives and friends here.

Prof. R. E. Carner spent a few days of last week here, a guest at the home of Levi Halbert. The professor is principal of the schools at Brillion, Wis.

Mrs. Sawyer and children attended the wedding of her daughter at Lyons Sunday.

Owing to the severe weather the lecture given by George Stratton of Janesville last week Wednesday evening was not very well attended but those who went spoke highly of him as a speaker.

Mr. Stratton is district lecturer of the sixth district of the I. O. G. T. and is an enthusiastic temperance worker.

Miss Cora Newell of Burlington is spending a few days with friends here.

James Malone and wife have moved to Milwaukee where he has entered a course at the medical college.

Dame Rumor says there will be several weddings here in the near future.

Miss Lucy Drought of Union Church spent the past week a guest of Pearl Font.

Dr. E. E. Olson returned to Chicago on Tuesday to complete her studies at the Mahanomen medical college, from which she will graduate next March.

John Rice of Burlington was sinking hands with relatives and friends at this place on Monday.

Tim and Mae Gunderson have returned from Chicago after spending several weeks with their sister Mrs. L. E. Rich.

Misses Pearl Font and Lucy Drought visited at Burlington last week Thursday.

Married, at the home of Mr. Potter at Lyons on Sunday evening, January 8, Mr. Clarence Ensign of Lyons to Miss Nettie Sawyer of Waterford. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sawyer and is one of Waterford's most charming and highly respected young ladies. The young couple will go to housekeeping on a farm near Lyons, where the groom has erected a new home. Their many friends extend congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Frances of Albany, Wis., arrived in town last week. Mrs. Frances and son will spend several weeks with her parents, landlord and Mrs. Nelson at the new Fox River house.

Died, on Jan. 3, 1899, at her home in this village Mrs. Andrew Christenson, aged 55 years after a short and painful sickness. She leaves a husband and three children and a host of friends who will long miss her. The family have the sympathy of all. The funeral was held from the Lutheran church Wednesday morning and was largely attended.

Like a shock came the news, Monday evening, of the death of Robert Fisher of Caldwell, oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Fisher. About two years ago the deceased was united in marriage to Miss Vinnie Peacock and leaves a wife and one child, an infant daughter. He be- lieved ones have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends.

BEAUMONT.

Beaumont, Jan. 9, 1899.

A happy New Year.

Mrs. Abram Gilmore and Mrs. George Ball of Yorkville spent last Wednesday with Mrs. John Hardie.

Mr. John Smith who has been sick the past two weeks was glad to report better.

The funeral of Robert Beatty which occurred Sunday was largely attended by friends and relatives of the deceased.

George Lewis and George Beaumont

made a business trip to Milwaukee last week.

Lawrence Albee and sister, Nellie returned home Saturday, having spent a week with relatives in this vicinity.

Little Ethel Graham is on the sick list. Maude Croft is visiting with Bur- lington relatives.

Mrs. Brown of Chicago who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Gilbert Ballack returned home last Tuesday.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, Jan. 10, 1899.

Delightful weather.

The tax-paying season is at hand.

Mrs. Hopkins of Honey Creek is at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Row.

"The Drummer-boy of the Rappahannock" entertainment takes place tomorrow evening. This promises to be a treat.

C. J. Hute, after spending a few days here, returned to his home in Aberdeen on last Monday.

Geo. Rountree's family are reported sick with the grip.

Chas. Trost, has business in Chicago this week.

Robert Beatty, brother of Mrs. H. C. Wood of this place, died at his home in Dover last Thursday morning, after a long and painful illness. A number of sympathizing friends from this place attended the funeral services, which occurred Sunday at the Scotch settlement.

Miss Baasinger of Racine is a guest at the home of B. F. Hewitt and family.

Lawrence Dobson had business out of town.

Jim Kortendick is getting a good supply of ice stored.

J. W. Summers is filling his ice house from Brock's lake.

A piano recital will be given by the pupils of the music department of the Rochester academy on Thursday, Jan. 12, at 8 p. m., at the Congregational church.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, Wis., Jan. 10.

The Epworth League of Racine and Kenosha counties will hold a Missionary rally at the First M. E. church, Racine, on Jan. 21 and 22. F. Stanley Powers will represent this league by writing a missionary paper. A large number of our leaguers will attend.

Rev. John Willis preached to a large audience on last Sunday evening on Christian Unity, his remarks were to the point and were very good.

A great many of our people are on the sick list.

The Epworth League and Christian Endeavor society held a union meeting on Sunday evening.

Mae Ferris was in Milwaukee last Saturday.

Mrs. Baker of Green Bay is the guest of Mrs. Peter Jousman.

Mrs. O. S. Northrop is enjoying a visit from her brother.

Prof. Toase commenced his singing school last week Friday night. A goodly number were present. It is hoped a large number take advantage of this chance.

Remainable for Variety and Interest.

Farm and Home is remarkable for the variety and interest of its contents. Illustrated articles, with live stock, poultry, fruit, young folks, household and other departments, make a strong collection for a journal of this class. The high standard of Farm and Home is known to almost every farmer in the country. Its subscription list, containing over 250,000 names, is in itself a testimony of its great value. A copy of the Handy Atlas of the World, containing 240 pages and nearly two hundred colored maps and views, is included with each subscription.

NO DARK HORSE.

The talk of a senatorial dark horse can only come from those who have some concealed ax to grind. From among the several candidates surely one can be chosen who will be thoroughly acceptable.

Of course the friends of Hon. Joseph V. Quarles and they are legion how he will be the successful one, and if reports are to be relied upon he is certainly far in the lead. His campaign has been the most respects conducted in the most honest fashion, for that is his character as a man, and that his cleanly methods commands himself to the people is plainly evident. This is not at all in anywise implying different methods to other candidates, for this is the first time in years that the people themselves have taken an active hand in a senatorial campaign, and no doubt but that there is a hustle all around.

The talk of a dark horse is nonsense. This sort of thing can not be raised for any good purpose. Mr. Quarles is not to be ruled out of the senatorial course by any such means, and his friends are not to be plumed discouraged by such talk. If any plume discouraged have resorted to this dodge it will be more apt to hurt them than it will Mr. Quarles. For the longer he is in the field the more the people discern his great fitness for the position and his qualifications. He will make an ideal senator in every respect, and if chosen, be an honor to his state and reflect the greatest credit upon the Wisconsin people.

The population of Palestine is increasing rapidly. Ten years ago there were only 5,000 inhabitants in Jaffa. Today there are nearly 60,000.

Beginning the Year.

WORKING FOR A GOOD ROAD

Farmers Organized an Association--
Working for a Good Road.

FROM RACINE TO FRANKSVILLE

Over \$1,200 Has Been Raised and Five Miles of the Road Nearly Macadamized--Matter Brought Before Business Men's Association.

From Daily of Jan. 5, 1899.

A question of vital importance to every citizen of Racine and also every farmer in Racine county, came up before the members of the Racine Business Men's association at a meeting held last night.

It is that of building and establishing a macadamized highway between the city of Racine and the village of Franksville, spoken of in these columns before.

Mr. Charles K. Stearns and Mr. I. O. Mann, representative farmers, were present at the meeting and Mr. Stearns, upon invitation of President Smith, explained the details of the project.

Mr. Stearns said that sometime ago Mr. Thomas Kearney had promised to bring the matter before the association and that it was expected he would be present there tonight, but he failed to appear.

The farmers had long felt that a good highway from Franksville to Racine would be of incalculable value to the citizen and farmer and the best method of procedure to build the road arose.

A mass meeting was held last March and the result was the formation of an organization known as the Racine and Franksville Road Improvement association. Charles K. Stearns was elected president, John Lawrence, secretary, and I. O. Mann treasurer.

The following articles of association were adopted:

Preamble. Whereas, experience has shown that the most successful results of general welfare can only be obtained by united effort, we, whose names are hereunto annexed, have agreed to form an association to be known as the Racine and Franksville Road Improvement association, and for its better management do hereby adopt the following articles:

Article I.—The object of this association shall be to construct a good, substantial stone and gravel road, bed and do grading and finishing where necessary, on the main traveled highway between Racine and Franksville.

Article II.—The officers of this association shall consist of a president, secretary and treasurer, who shall be elected at each annual meeting to be held at Franksville, on the last Tuesday in March, at 2 o'clock p. m.

2. The said officers shall hold their offices until their successors shall have been elected; and their powers and duties shall be similar to those of like officers in like associations.

Article III.—There shall be two standing committees, viz:

1. An executive committee, which shall consist of three elected officers and two others to be appointed by the president, with the advice and consent of the secretary and treasurer, whose duty it shall be to see to the purchasing of materials, to determine as to the best and most economical methods of construction, and to diligently superintend the work as it progresses.

A financial committee of five or more members appointed by the president, whose duty it shall be to solicit and assist in securing aid to carry on the work.

Article IV.—Any person contributing one or more dollars to this association becomes a member, and is entitled to one vote for each and every dollar actually paid in, on any question that may come before this association.

To this end, there shall be kept a perfect and complete memorandum, giving each person's name with the amount of his or her contribution; and such memorandum shall be on exhibition at each annual meeting, together with a complete and itemized account of all money received and expended by the association.

Article V.—These articles of association may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any annual meeting.

Mr. Stearns explained the condition of the road and said that last year it was almost impossible to travel that way. Since the organization there had been raised by subscription \$875 and the town of Caledonia had subscribed \$400 and with the amount nearly 3,000 yards of stone and gravel had been placed on the road, beginning at Hood's Creek and working east and the road had been completed within about three-quarters of a mile of the Rapids. The funds are nearly exhausted and unless assistance is given the project must be abandoned. While he knew that the association had no right to expect anything from the Racine Business association he did not know but that there might be some way whereby the association could do something. The improvement costs from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per mile. He believed that the road would be of some benefit to the city and he had heard farmers say that if the roads to Racine were as good as those to Milwaukee they would come to Racine, instead of going to the Cream City. In conclusion he said that the association expected help from the city in the way of contributions. The matter was referred to the committee on public improvements, said committee to report at the next meeting.

In conversation with Mr. Stearns, he said that farmers were slow in subscribing for fear that the improvement would not extend west of Hood's Creek. He desired to have it said that those who subscribe can say whether the money shall be used to improve the road east or west of the creek. It is optional with them. The gentleman gave a statement of the history, management and work of the

association, formed in the latter part of March, 1898. Since this association was formed it has obtained the following subscriptions, nearly all of which have been paid in:

I. O. Mann, \$25; Jay French, \$25; W. H. Gilford, \$25; L. J. S. Bailey, \$25; L. M. Gilford, \$25; C. K. Stearns, \$25; R. L. Owens, \$25; John Lawrence, \$25; John Lawrence, \$25; Pat Garity, \$25; Maurice Jones, \$25; D. B. Warner, \$25; John M. Roberts, \$25; William Gilgins, \$15; G. W. White, \$25; J. Cooper, \$10; J. L. & F. R. Kelley, \$10; W. H. Pugh, \$10; Stephen Bull, \$15; J. L. Case, \$10; Works, \$25; Mitchell & Lewis, \$25; The J. Miller Co., \$5; E. B. Hill, estate, \$5; Hanley Bros., \$10; Slot Wiedebach Co., \$5; Fish Bros. Wagon Co., \$25; Daniel Sears, \$5; O. W. Nettleton, \$5; Nels Rasmussen, \$5; R. G. Mann, \$5; Chas. Mann, \$5; Geo. Trautman, \$10; John Noble, \$5; S. Freeman & Sons, \$10; W. H. More, \$10; H. J. Dunkel, \$10; Horlick Food Co., \$25; Patrick Williams, \$10; Woodhouse, \$5; Gentzen, \$5; Martin Sears, \$15; Henry Theobald, \$10; O. E. Ahrens, \$10; E. B. Belden, \$10; C. R. Carpenter, \$10; D. H. Platt, \$5; C. C. Gittings, \$10; Geo. A. Crane, \$5; Johnson Bros., \$5; Max Lehman, \$5; Thronson, Hanson Firm, \$10; S. Wolf & son, \$5; Murphy & Kersten, \$5; Dan & Sol, \$5; A. McAvoy, \$5; Fox Lime & Stone Co., \$25; Evan Jones, \$25; L. Sears, \$25.

With these subscriptions and \$400 appropriated by the town of Caledonia, there has been placed on the road, beginning at Hood's Creek and running east about one mile, nearly 3,000 yards of stone and gravel, making a solid and permanent road bed from six to twelve inches in depth and about twelve feet wide, and it is confidently believed that during the coming year it will not be necessary to pull horses out of the mud or require four horses to pull an empty farmer's wagon over this section of the road. The entire community who travel this road can not but feel grateful to those who have contributed to this enterprise, and especially to those from the city who have so little occasion to use the road, and it is hoped that farmers will not forget to give them a liberal share of their patronage.

If there are any others who are willing to contribute to the long talked of good roads question we believe they will never see a better opportunity, and their contributions will be most cheerfully received by our trustworthy treasurer, J. O. Mann, and will be applied by the association to the best possible advantage, while the town of Mt. Pleasant will appropriate \$100 to purchase material.

The funds of the association are nearly if not quite all exhausted. While there still remains a small section of the road unfinished, running east to the Rapids, which, when completed will form one continuous stretch of macadamized road from the city to Hood's Creek, a distance of about five miles from the court house, and it is a most earnest desire of this association that the funds will be forthcoming to complete this section as once, while teamsters and teams are idle and the work can be done at a very low figure and the road be ready for use before the breaking up of spring.

There is no doubt but that this improvement is one of the best ever attempted in this county. There is no single good road leading into the city and it will bring hundreds of farmers here with produce and to trade, and so it will be seen that the improvement is of just as much importance to the business man as the farmer, and a liberal donation should be made. The road will also be a good one for bicycle riders and it might be well for them to chip in \$1 each.

EXPECT A FRANCHISE.

Mr. Wegner and Associates intend to complete the Chicago-Milwaukee line. The Milwaukee Wisconsin of last evening published the following item, which will be found of interest to Racine people concerning the electric road:

J. W. Wegner and his associates expect that the electric railway franchise asked for through Kenosha will certainly be granted, and construction will begin at once upon the road between that point and Waukegan. The line is in operation between Milwaukee and Kenosha, Waukegan and Highland Park, Evanston and Chicago. These roads are all owned by different companies, but the transfer system will be used, making it possible to ride from Chicago to Milwaukee on a single ticket. The franchise has been obtained between Highland park and Evanston, and construction has been in progress for some time. Mr. Wegner is acting as promoter for the several companies interested, and his statement implies the certain completion of the project. Mr. Bishop, who is also interested in the project, says:

"The franchise asked for will certainly be granted. We expect no trouble, and the Milwaukee-Chicago electric railway system will soon be in operation. Another feature of this system will be the branch at North Chicago, which will afford transportation to the small lakes in Lake and adjoining counties in Wisconsin, which had not had heretofore the accommodation of a railway service. This branch has been assured for some time, right of way having already been obtained."

Another New Building.

It is probable that the Robinson estate will erect a handsome new store and office building at the corner of Main and Sixth streets, to cost about \$12,000. It will be a two-story structure with double store below and office rooms above. The construction will be so that other stories can be put on if desired. Architects are now working on the plans.

SUDDEN DEMISE OF ISAAC CHARNLEY

Drops Dead From an Apoplectic Stroke at Mygatts Corners.

WAS IN THE BEST OF HEALTH

He Had Taken a Car Out to the Cemetery and Walked From There to Blacksmith Shop of Mr. Richardson—Two Children Survive Him.

From Daily of Jan. 5, 1899.

The community was startled last evening when the announcement was made that Isaac Charnley had suddenly died at the blacksmith shop of Mr. Richardson, located at Mygatts' corners. It could hardly be credited at first as Mr. Charnley was about the city well and hearty as late as 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but it was too true.

Mr. Charnley took a street car about quarter of 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with a view of riding to the end of the line near Mound Cemetery and then walking to the home of Mr. Richardson, to deliver a note to Mr. Richardson and at the same time to take supper with the family.

He walked to the village, entered the blacksmith shop of Mr. Richardson and was just handing the note to the gentleman when he suddenly fell over and was apparently dying. Dr. Nott was summoned as hastily as possible, but when he arrived at the scene Mr. Charnley was dead and the doctor gave as his opinion that death was caused by an attack of apoplexy, produced by over exertion in walking to the village, a distance of several miles.

Isaac Charnley was born Aug. 25, 1834, at Oldham, Lancashire, England, and was a son of James and Rachael (Mitchell) Charnley. His father was a stonemason by trade and emigrated to America with his family in 1842 and came to New York on a sailing vessel, finishing their journey to Wisconsin by way of the Erie canal and the lakes.

A farm was purchased in the town of Caledonia, on which Isaac remained until it was sold and he received an education and training common to farmers sons of that period. When the farm was sold he went to Milwaukee, but when his father and mother died he came to Racine and fitted himself for the business of a builder and contractor, in which vocation he operated until he entered the service of the government during the war. In the fall of 1863 he engaged as a bridge builder in Tennessee, along the line of operations of the Union troops there stationed. After his contract was completed he returned to Racine and in the fall enlisted in Company K, 1st Wisconsin heavy artillery, and went with his command to the defenses of Washington, passing his time in acquiring a knowledge of all varieties of military duty and service—excepting that of cavalry, as the contingencies of the position at the capital presented too possibility of the troops being called at any moment to fight as heavy or light artillery and also as infantry. Added to these was the heavy labor of the forts, to which service Mr. Charnley was often detailed, as he was fitted for it by his profession. The period was one of the greatest interest and one of the incidents burned into the recollection of Mr. Charnley was the assassination of President Lincoln. He was mustered out June 16, 1865. He returned to Wisconsin and engaged in his profession and afterwards conducted a hardware and building business with his son George. In 1878 he was married to Miss Mary McMenamin, now dead. Two children survive, Miss Ida Charnley, of this city, and George Charnley of Montana.

Mr. Charnley was a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, Royal Arcanum, Royal League, Fraternal Alliance, Temple of Honor, Governor Olney post and other organizations. He was a man honored and respected by his fellow men and his sudden demise will be lamented with sincere regret.

The daughter of Mr. Charnley is lying quite sick at Milwaukee and Mr. Charnley had visited her yesterday. The time of funeral has not yet been decided upon.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND IN A SARCASTIC VEIN.

Says That if Necessary We Should Slaughter a Few Thousand Native Filipinos to Carry Out Our Policy of Expansion.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 5.—Ex-President Cleveland in reply to a request of a reporter of the Associated Press for an expression on the question of expansion, said: "I don't care to repeat my views concerning the prevailing epidemic of imperialism and territorial expansion."

Assuming, however, that his ideas are antiquated and unsuited to these progressive days, he says: "The remedy for controlling the natives in our new possession is obvious and simple. The misguided inhabitant in our new territory who prefer something different from the plan for their control which we propose or who oppose our designs in their behalf, should be slaughtered. Killing the natives has been a feature of expansion since expansion began and our imperialistic enthusiasm should not be checked by the prospective necessity of destroying a few thousand Filipinos."

COOPER SAYS "WAIT A WHILE"

No Present Need of Committee to Go to Washington.

From Daily of Jan. 5, 1899.
Congressman E. A. Cooper does not appear to be in a hurry for Racine delegations to visit Washington in the interests of Racine harbor. A few days ago City Clerk Schreff was instructed to wire Mr. Cooper of the contemplated action of the council to send a delegation. Mr. Cooper sent back telegrams, in which he intimated that there was no need of delegations coming, at least at present, for the reason that the time of the committee on rivers and harbors was all taken up. These telegrams rather dampened the ardor of those interested in the project and Mayor Graham is wavering on the advisability of sending the committee as he has named. There can certainly be no harm in a strong committee visiting Washington and urging the claims of Racine, and it will be no reflection upon our congressman. If Racine is to keep pace with Sheboygan, Manitowish and other points on the west shore of Lake Michigan, our harbor must be improved so that the largest ships on the chain of lakes can enter safely with full cargoes. Too much pressure can not be brought to bear upon the rivers and harbors committee to bring about this result.

Today City Clerk Schreff sent out the following circular to the manufacturers and merchants of the city, which speaks for itself:

January 4, 1899.
Gentlemen:—Enclosed please find blank for furnishing the city of Racine with a statement of imports and exports by rail, boat or otherwise of goods handled by your concern. It is of the utmost importance that you kindly furnish this list at the very earliest moment possible, not later than Friday. The city council at its meeting last evening appointed a committee of business men, who will visit Washington in the interest of getting the needed and necessary improvements and breakwater for our harbor, and these statistics which you are asked to furnish are of vital importance to the above mentioned committee so that they will be enabled to lay the matter before the house committee on rivers and harbors, in the manner in which the same should be done.

Respectfully yours,

Henry J. Schreff, City Clerk.

This afternoon it is learned that a message was forwarded to Mr. Cooper, informing him that three members of the council and four business men were about to start for Washington to urge the harbor improvement. Just before dinner an answer was received from Mr. Cooper, saying that there would be absolutely no need or any committee to make their appearance in Washington at this time, because of its being too late to be heard by the committee. He also says that he had a long talk with Capt. Warner and is thoroughly aware of the necessities and breakwater. It would seem, therefore, that it would be folly on the part of a committee of either the council or the Business Men's association to go to Washington at this time.

Pond's Extract

(Avoid Substitutes)

Cleanses and Heals all Inflamed Surfaces, Cures Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and

Relieves Pain

For the West

For the West

For the West

For the West

For the West

For the West

For the West

For the West

For the West

Heroes of the War with Spain

thousands of them, are suffering from lingering diseases induced by life in poisonous southern camps, the result of changes of climate, or of imperfect nutrition caused by improper and badly cooked food. Sleeping on the ground has doubtless developed rheumatism in hundreds who were predisposed to the disease. In such cases the Boys of '98 may take a lesson from the experience of the

Heroes of the Civil War.

Hundreds of the Boys of '63 have testified to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in driving out malaria, rheumatism and other diseases contracted during their days of hardship and privation in the army. These pills are the best tonic in the world. By building up the blood and strengthening the nerves they reach the root of many serious diseases.

At druggists or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co. Schenectady, N.Y., 50 cents per box

Asa Robinson, of Mt. Sterling, Ill., is a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the 83rd Pennsylvania Volunteers. He went to the war a vigorous farmer's boy and came back broken in health, a victim of sciatic rheumatism. Most of the time he was unfit for manual labor of any kind, and his sufferings were at all times intense. He says: "Nothing seemed to give me permanent relief until three years ago, when my attention was called by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had not taken more than half a box when I noticed an improvement in my condition, and I kept on improving steadily. To them I owe my restoration to health. They are a grand remedy."

At druggists or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co. Schenectady, N.Y., 50 cents per box

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RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Depart for Milwaukee: 4:05 a. m. ex. Sunday 4:45 a. m. Sunday only 5:00 a. m. ex. Sunday 5:15 a. m. daily 5:30 p. m. ex. Sunday 5:45 p. m. daily 6:00 p. m. ex. 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M'CREEARY GREAT BILLIARD EXPERT

Lyman McCreary Well Known in Racine as a Billiard Expert.

GRADUATE OF RACINE COLLEGE

The Woman's Bicycle Race Commences Tomorrow Evening—All the Riders Here—The McCoy-Shurkey Fight—Pool Players—Other Sport.

From Daily of Jan. 9, 1899.

None of the four men entered in the great amateur billiard tournament to be played at the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic club at New York next month, will attract more attention than Wyman Crow McCreary, the entry from St. Louis.

Mr. McCreary is well known in Racine. He is a graduate of Racine college and used to mingle in the best social circles of Racine. He also played ball with the college team and took part in all of the athletic events at the college and carried away many a prize. At that time he was a good billiard player and hundreds of times he was seen to play in the case parlors in existence at that time.

Mr. McCreary was always a polished gentleman and much sought after by the social people of the town.

McCreary is in every way a remarkable man. While well into the middle age, he is yet an athlete of considerable merit. Early in life he was a good runner, jumper and walker and today is considered one of the best cricketers in St. Louis. He is a fairly clever boxer and can still do a few stunts as a gymnast. He is said to be an exceptionally good man to lead a coalition or to do a two-step. He has written an opera of merit and, better than that, it was played. He sings in a choir and is a pillar of the church, yet he is regarded as a "good fellow" in the broadest sense of that term. There never was a card game played at which he is not an expert and the range goes from pinocle to duplicate whist. He possesses a fine voice and is in great demand at amateur concerts and theatricals. He is austere in principles, yet likes a "good time" and generally manages to have one.

But it is at billiards that Mr. McCreary particularly excels. He plays all games on the green cloth better than almost any other amateur in the country, and in New York next month will use his best endeavors to show the world that he is the best of all that class generally spoken of as "gentlemen players." This is no reflection on the professional cue experts, with whom McCreary is particularly friendly and with whom he is fond of mixing. That he will put up a remarkably strong game there is no doubt, for he is what is generally known as a cold-blooded player, who is little flustered by existing conditions about the table. He plays well before crowds. He does not care much about strange tables, going as well on one as another. In a word, he is the ideal billiard player.

McCreary's friends are confident he will be returned the winner in the approaching tournament. They say he is the man who has to beat for first money, as they do not consider Martin Mullen, the Cleveland expert, in the same class with them. This may be an undoubted fact, a reflection on the fact that McCreary can do what his friends claim for him he will probably be alone at the finish of the tournament. It is claimed he will certainly be able to make an average of at least fourteen and from that may go as high as twenty. This is doubted by the critics of Chicago, but still there is little doubt McCreary is a fast player and fully up to the shortstop standard.

In practice games played with J. De Mun Smith, the St. Louis class B expert, who competed in the tournament in New York last month and won third place after tying with Taylor of Chicago for second honors, he has been in the habit of giving Smith odds of 25 per cent of the game, or 100 points in games of 400. McCreary has been returned the winner in a large majority of these games, although they were usually close. McCreary is a man of considerable wealth, and plays billiards simply for the great amount of enjoyment he gets out of it.

THE BICYCLE RACE.

The bicycle girls are in town. They are a bright, vivacious and lady-like set and will doubtless make some exciting sport at the Auditorium for the bicycle enthusiasts of the city this week. They are Miss Ida Peterson, Miss Dottie Farnsworth, Miss Marie Fering, Miss Lizzie Glaw and Miss Lillian Williams. They are quartered at the Merchants hotel and cordially greeted a representative of the press, when he called upon them this morning. They are a lot of jolly girls, and as this is the first meeting of all of these riders upon the track at one time in this city the people will see one of the greatest races ever given in the country. Miss Farnsworth and Miss Glaw are bitter rivals and this race to win means a great deal to them, as they have often met in race with one or the other out of condition, but here they are fit to ride the race of their lives, which will surely prove to the people at large as to who is the better rider. Fering, Peterson and Williams claim that whoever wins this week's race will have to ride faster than anything seen like it in this city, for they are just as anxious to win as anyone, as they value their well-earned laurels in other cities and they do not want to be the one coming in last. The above only

goes to show that they are all determined to win. Work was started on the track this morning and will be completed this evening when all the riders will try it, so as



MISS MARIE FERING.

to be accustomed to the high banking, which will be eight feet on the ends.

BILL WILL BE CUT DOWN.

President McKinley Says That the River and Harbor Bill Must be Cut Down Considerably.

From Daily of Jan. 9, 1899.

As was stated in the Journal Sunday evening, all efforts to send a committee to Washington in the interests of Racine harbor, have been abandoned. Mr. Cooper assuring the people of Racine that a committee or delegation was not necessary and that everything was all right. A message from Washington states that the total estimates for river and harbor work for the next fiscal year exceed \$40,000,000. The river and harbor committee will close its hearings tomorrow and the disposition among the members of the committee has been to comply generally with requests for new improvements. But the president has taken a hand in the matter and has notified the party leaders that the bill must not exceed \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000, and while this amount is smaller than has been provided in the past twenty years the committee will attempt to comply with the president's command. The committee will probably refuse to authorize any new work whatever, with the possible exception of that recommended for New York harbor. There is no chance for any new work on the Great Lakes, but the committee will confine itself to providing for work which is in danger of deterioration unless protected at once.

The senate will undoubtedly increase the appropriation unless the president declares positively that he will veto the bill carrying more than the limit he has fixed.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD WRECK.

Thirteen Persons Killed Outright and Thirty-five or More Were Injured.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—At 3:30 p. m., a dispatch from Bound Brook says that thirteen persons were killed in a wreck and 30 to 45 injured. Twenty-five of the injured were taken to a hospital at Plainfield, N. J., the others to Elizabeth, N. Y. There was a head-on collision between the Hazleton express, bound west, and the Bound Brook local, coming east.

UNHEALTHY BED CLOTHING.

Rendered Deadly by Devices of Manufacturers to Increase Weight.

From the Philadelphia Times: Science! Thy name is adulteration. Another theory has been added to existence by the processes by which certain manufacturers "fill" the sheets and blankets with which they flood the market. We are told that after a piece of waste sheeting has been woven the cloth is passed over a trough containing a solution of zinc sulphate of magnesium (commonly known as Epsom salts) and water. This is called a sprinkler. A revolving brush plays a spray of these noxious ingredients upon the cloth with the result that a fifty-pound piece after the operation weighs seven and one-half pounds more than when it left the loom. As these goods are sold by the pound the object is evident. But what about the purchaser? A piece cuts up into ten pairs of sheets. Each pair, therefore, contains three-quarters of a pound of moisture-attracting material. The results are appalling. As soon as a damp day comes the sheets become damp and the luckless victim who sleeps between them is apt to contract a chill that may send him to the hospital whence no traveler returns. Even if suspicions are aroused and he boldly casts aside the sheets and wraps himself in the blankets, he may avail him nothing. For blanket makers have learned the trick, and the same ill-effects may ensue. Next we shall hear that the counterpane makers are equally astute, and the timid sleeper may be driven to provide himself with the woolen sleeping bags that suggest travels in the furthest north. The only advantage of these "filled" or heavily "sized" sheets and blankets is that they are death to insects. But if they kill the sleeper as well as the pestiferous larvae—what boots it?

All forms of scrofula, sore, boils, pimples and eruptions, are quickly and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE BRIDGES ARE REPORTED WEAK

Must Soon be Replaced with Heavier and More Substantial Structures.

CITY FATHERS EXAMINE THEM

Were Never Built for the Heavy Traffic of the Present Day—When the Harbor Improvement is Made They Must Be Rebuilt.

Some members of the city council have been making an examination of the different bridges spanning Root river and find them not in the very best condition. These structures were built many years ago and never meant for the heavy traffic that they are now forced to stand in, for every one of them are weak.

Meat street bridge is particularly in bad condition and must soon have a thorough rebuild so far as the planking is concerned and the gearing which operates it.

It is hardly necessary to call attention to State street bridge. Not long ago it was feared that the heavy Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha electric cars would go through the flooring and it was strengthened, but it is still weak and being racked to pieces by the jarring occasioned by so many cars passing across it daily.

The Main street bridge, while it works all right, and stands the tremendous traffic subjected, is weak and shakes like a reed when street cars cross, and many have predicted that it will collapse some day.

Fourth street bridge is no doubt the best structure and possibly West Sixth street bridge is in fair shape, but it is only a matter of a short time when new and heavier structures must take the place of those at Main, State and Mead streets.

An expert said yesterday that if the proposed harbor improvement goes through and that the harbor is widened and a twenty-one-foot channel dredged in the river from the mouth of the harbor to the Fourth street bridge, that it would be necessary to rebuild the whole lower part of Main and State street bridges, for the reason that the piling would "come into the channel, carrying the abutments and bridges along" with a twenty-one-foot channel. Then is the time that it would be advisable to construct new bridges. Some city officials are figuring on taking Main street bridge iron work and spanning it in place of Mead street bridge, if it will fit.

It is also said that with a twenty-one foot channel in the river it will necessitate the lowering the mains of the Racine Water company at Main street bridge.

CROACOW'S SALT MINES.

The salt mines of Wladzka, near Croacow, Poland, were mentioned in 1944, and have been worked since 1240. The first map of the mines was made in 1538 by Martin German, a Swedish mine surveyor. The eight shafts now in existence are from 207 to 985 feet deep, and the length of the levels now open is 345,000 feet, with 115,500 feet of underground tram lines. Between 1772 and 1892 about 3,000,000 cubic yards have been excavated for the extraction of salt. Machine drills are now used and compressed powder is employed in blasting; about 1,187 pounds of powder are used per ton of salt produced. The present levels are 74 feet high by 64 feet wide.

A SMART WOMAN.

In London there is a woman, Y'sa Fennan, who has control over more than 500 conductors in the employ of the London Tramways Company. Miss Fennan is the only woman in England who occupies the very unique position of superintendent of street railway conductors. She engages all the conductors—500 all told—and the inspectors, receives their reports from day to day and superintends the numerous details appertaining to the distribution of tickets, the checking of men's daily returns and the dismissal of men when the occasion arises.

Models of Battleships.

By the British admiralty's orders, perfect models are made in paraffin wax of every new battleship before it is laid down, and these models are tested in a tank at Haslar. The models are from 12 feet to 24 feet long, and the tank is 400 feet long and 20 feet wide. The models are made of wax because it is a material which does not absorb water or change its weight, so alterations can be easily made. Also the material can be melted up and used again.

Excessive Severity.

"Have you anything to say before sentence is pronounced?" asked the judge. "Your honor," replied the prisoner. "I have no fault to find with any one but the district attorney. I am a mere swindler, your honor—nothing worse; and"—his voice trembled with emotion—"it isn't right to condemn me as if I were the villain of a melodrama."—Puck.

Benefits of Education.

Miss (angrily)—See, Bridget, I can write my name in the dust on this mantelpiece.

Bridget (admirably)—There's nothing like education, after all, is there, miss?—Roxbury Gazette.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP HELPS consumptives and cures incipient consumption; it loosens the phlegm and heals. It is without doubt the best cough medicine. Price 25c.

FOUR KILLED; TWO WOUNDED.

Head-on Collision on Southern Railway in Tennessee.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 9.—Near Elk Valley, Tenn., on the Knoxville and Ohio branch of the Southern railway, at 11 o'clock Sunday morning a head-on collision occurred between the regular passenger train and a double-header freight train.

The killed are: ENGINEER J. D. MOXEY, passenger train.

FIREMAN JOHN READDY, colored, passenger train.

FIREMAN ALONZO HOOVER, colored, freight train.

FLAGMAN W. A. DILLON. Fireman Hushisson is fatally injured and Engineer Goff of the freight is seriously cut and burned.

Both trains were under full headway, the passenger being fifteen minutes late, having waited for a connecting train at Knoxville, and was running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour when the collision occurred. The passenger train had the right of way, and all freights were ordered to sidings.

Engineer Goff evidently misunderstood his orders. An oil car was next to the engine of the freight, and the contents of the tank exploded, setting fire to the wreck.

Four freight cars and two passenger coaches were burned, entailing a loss of \$25,000. There were about twenty passengers on the train, but none were seriously injured.

Knoxville was telegraphed to send a fire engine to the wreck, and after several hours' work the fire was subdued.

Engineer Moxey was pinned under the engine and burned and scalded to death.

The collision occurred in an out-of-the-way place, and it was a difficult matter to get assistance. The bodies of the dead and the two injured trainmen were taken to Knoxville.

MINERS AT PITTSBURG.

Annual Convention Meets—Important Work to Be Done.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 9.—The annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which was called to order this morning in the city hall in Pittsburg, will, it is said, go down in history as the most important meeting that the organization has ever held. There are nearly 70 delegates in the convention, representing, with few exceptions, every coal vein that is being operated in the country. Besides the delegates from Illinois, those who have already arrived are from Utah, Colorado, Montana, Iowa, Kentucky, Alabama, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio and Michigan.

Clemency to Bank Wrecker.

Port Scott, Kan., Jan. 9.—Gov. Leedy has commuted the sentence of J. R. Colean, who, while cashier of the state bank here in 1886, stole \$32,000 of its funds, wrecking the bank. His sentence of five years was reduced to four, and he will, under the "good" behavior rule, be out in about three months. The announcement of the commutation here created indignation among the stockholders and depositors of the bank.

Cyclones Sweep Arkansas.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 9.—A heavy windstorm swept over a remote section of Scott county, Friday. At Boles a schoolhouse was blown down and three pupils were killed, another was fatally wounded and twelve or more sustained more or less serious injuries. Those killed were the children of Joseph Lawrence, Mr. Frost and Joseph Rutledge respectively. So far as known here no other lives were lost.

To Indict Indiana Lynchers.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 9.—Attorney General Taylor arrived home Sunday from Scottsburg, where he has been in the effort to apprehend the members of the mob that lynched Marlon Tyler, an Indianapolis man, a few weeks ago. Mr. Taylor has the names of the entire mob, and declares his intention of prosecuting them to the limit of the law. There are thirty of the guilty parties and thirty indictments and trials will follow soon.

Wash. of the Little Girl. It is no longer enough to give a little girl a set of dishes; she must have substantial looking viands for her table. These are becoming more and more elaborate each year, and there is hardly a table delicacy that is not reproduced in paper mache. There are slices of pink ham dressed with toothsome green pickles, each half as large as the slice of ham; vegetables of all kinds, fruits, meats dressed with olives or, possibly, big marrowfat peas—there is not a strict regard to proportion in these viands. There are a fish course, salads; and everything for the doll that her mistress' mamma might have on her table.—New York Times.

Pretty Petticoats.

These grow more and more luxurious. Some notably beautiful ones in white muslin have pink silk lining, and are covered with insertions of white lace placed horizontally; this is continued not only on the deep flounce, piped at the heading, but also to the waist. The silk ones, mostly lace, in light tones, which for the darker days are subdued by black lace, are made much in the same way, though where a year ago a dozen yards of lace were employed, two dozen are needed now.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP WILL make a permanent cure in all cases of cough, cold on chest or lungs. It will cure when other remedies have failed. Physicians recommend it.

Will Rank as Ambassador.

London, Jan. 9.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, referring to the report that the United States and the Austro-Hungarian governments have been considering the elevation of their respective legations to the rank of embassies, asserts that this course has been definitely agreed upon.

Ex-Gov. Oglesby Very Sick.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 9.—Ex-Gov. Richard J. Oglesby is reported to be very sick at his home in Elkhart, Logan county. He is a victim of the prevailing malady, the grip. The ex-governor's son, who has been visiting in Springfield, was summoned home on account of his father's illness.

No Massacre at Balabac.

Hongkong, Jan. 9.—It is denied here that there has been any massacre of Spaniards by insurgents in the island of Balabac, the southeasternmost of the Philippine group. The Spaniards who were killed met their death in ordinary warfare.

BREASTING THE TIDE.

From every hamlet comes the same story of the up-hill fight against catarrh.

One local treatment after another is tried without result for good. Dr. Hartman has made this fight easier. His great prescription, Per-una, cures every phase of catarrh and leaves grateful, healthy people like those whose letters are printed here.

Mrs. Jane Eldred, Max Creek, Mo., writes:

Per-una Medicine Co., Columbus, O. DEAR SIR:—"I was under the treatment of several doctors and tried all the medicines I could hear of for catarrh, but got continually worse. I am now entirely well, thanks to Dr. Hartman and Per-una. I recommend Per-una to all afflicted with catarrh. I think it has added years to my life."

Mr. W. E. Shelton, Lone Grove, I. T., says:

"I am grateful for this opportunity to say to those who may be suffering from catarrh that Per-una is what they need. I had for years been afflicted with this dreaded disease. Seeing Dr. Hartman's Per-una recommended so highly, I decided to give it a trial, and after having used only two bottles, I am happy to state I am rapidly traversing the road to health. Per-una is more than I claimed for it."

All druggists sell Per-una.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER For FARMERS and VILLAGERS.

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THE JOURNAL gives you all the local news, political and social, keeps you in close touch with neighbors and friends, on the farm and in the village, informs you as to local prices for farm products and the condition of crops and prospects for the year, and is a bright, newsworthy, welcome and indispensable weekly visitor at your home and fireside.

Send all subscriptions to THE JOURNAL, Racine, Wis.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Bears the Signature of

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

A Great Clubbing Offer!

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL



THE BEST FARM AND FAMILY PAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

Believing that every one of our readers should have at least one good agricultural and family journal, we have perfect arrangements whereby you can send that practical and instructive Journal, *FARM AND HOME*, in connection with *THE WEEKLY JOURNAL*, and the *Handy Atlas of the World*, on reasonable terms. Each of these journals has a brief description of the contents of the *Handy Atlas*, which is given below. Each of these journals has a brief description of the contents of the *Handy Atlas*, which is given below. Each of these journals has a brief description of the contents of the *Handy Atlas*, which is given below.

FARM AND HOME, which is unequalled for variety and excellence. Prominent among its many departments may be mentioned—

Farm and Garden, Market Reports, Fruit Culture, Plauts and Inventions, The Poultry Yard, The Question Box, Plants and Flowers, The Veterinary, Live Stock and Dairy, Household Features.

FARM AND HOME is published semi-monthly, thus giving you 24 numbers a year, the whole making a volume of over 500 pages, containing all the latest and most reliable information that experience and science can supply. Solicitor proof of its popularity can be offered than its immense circulation, which extends into every state and territory, each number being read by no less than a million readers.

By special arrangement we make for a limited time the following liberal offer:

WEEKLY JOURNAL, price \$1.00 ALL for FARM AND HOME, " .50 \$1.25 HANDY ATLAS, worth 1.00

WEEKLY JOURNAL AND FARM AND HOME \$1.00

The Handy Atlas of the World and City Guide which is presented to subscribers immediately, contains 240 pages, 36 beautiful colored maps, and over 1000 views in all parts of the world. Among the general topics treated are the growth and distribution of the population of the United States, statistics showing production and consumption, national debt and hundreds of facts which we are unable to enumerate for want of space. Its illustrations include the scenic marvels, city views, naval and military war scenes, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, war scenes on land and water. Do not delay or fail to take advantage of this most remarkable offer, for never before was so much offered for so small a sum. Remember, we send both papers a full year, including book, at the very low price above given. Address all orders to

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THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN SUPPLIES ALL THE NEWS AND BEST CURRENT LITERATURE

Every Column is Bright, Clean and Packed with News

The Literature of its columns is equal to that of the best magazines. It is interesting to the children as well as the parents...

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THE DAILY AND SUNDAY EDITIONS OF THE INTER OCEAN ARE BEST EVER SEEN IN THE WEST. PRICE OF DAILY BY MAIL, \$4.00 per year. Price of Sunday by mail, \$2.00 per year. Daily and Sunday by mail, \$6.00 per year.

Try an Ad in the Journal.

COUNTY NEWS.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., Jan. 11, 1899.

The American Bible society held a union meeting at the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning. Rev. W. W. Gray preached the sermon. After services the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James Spencer; Vice President, G. R. Shepard; Secretary and Treasurer, Fred Leet; Local Agents, Dist. No. 1, Miss Nellie Leet, Dist. No. 2, John Jordan; Dist. No. 3, Miss Blanche Yule; Dist. No. 4, Ward Ozanne; Dist. No. 5, Robert Leet.

J. Z. Collier was in town Friday and Saturday in the interests of the Journal.

Miss Mae Brown of the Waukesha schools visited her parents, Rev. and Mrs. H. Brown the past week.

Mrs. C. W. Bush of Franksville spent several days of the past week at her father's Mr. Estberg.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood have sold their farm to Mr. Nicholas Thelen, and moved into Racine last week.

The Ladies Aid society of the Presbyterian church will meet with Mrs. N. E. Thompson on Thursday afternoon of this week.

Mrs. W. W. Gray is entertaining friends.

James Spencer spent the latter part of last week in Milwaukee.

The Epworth League should be well represented at the League Missionary rally to be held at the First M. E. church on Jan. 21 and 22.

A large eagle was seen in Pike woods on Sunday afternoon.

Clayton Leonard of Bristol was in the village Monday morning.

Mrs. Henry Lytle visited relatives at Mygatts Corners last week.

Anton Nelson of Kenosha was calling on relatives recently.

The young people are having a very fine time on the ice.

The Juniors gave a very good programme at the Epworth League meeting Sunday evening.

The Prohibition club will give a social at the home of Mr. Geo. F. Leet on Friday evening of this week.

The Modern Woodmen held a meeting on Saturday evening and the new officers were installed. Arrangements are being made to hold an oyster supper on Wednesday evening, Feb. 8, this being the 10th anniversary of the organization of the camp.

Some person performed a very unkind act during the holidays by cutting down a fine cedar tree near the Pacific Springs, to be used as a Christmas tree. We hope that the one who committed the deed has turned over a new leaf on the advent of the new year and that next time a tree is wanted he will kindly consult the owner.

The Pike Grove Bible society held a regular meeting at the Presbyterian church on Sunday morning. The services were conducted by Rev. Henry L. Brown, pastor of the church, and Rev. W. W. Gray of the Methodist church, the latter preaching the sermon from Romans 15th chapter, 4th verse. The subscription amounted to \$20.25. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President, James A. Spencer; Vice President, G. R. Shepard; Secretary and Treasurer, Fred W. Leet.

Geo. Kroucher shipped some fancy poultry to Clarksville, Iowa, on Tuesday morning.

The Somers Mutual Fire Insurance company held its annual meeting at the Town hall on Tuesday, Jan. 3, and your correspondent has obtained from the secretary the following statement which may be of interest to the Journal's readers, especially to those who are insured in the company:

The Somers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. was organized Sept. 12, 1873 and commenced business on the same date.

Amount insured since organization, \$3,142,545; in force on Dec. 31, 1898, \$582,355; written or renewed during the year, \$129,940; deduct those expired or cancelled, \$119,400; in force at date of the report, \$592,895; net gain in stock for year 1898, \$10,340; amount of losses paid since organization, \$9,227.02; amount in treasury at date of last report, \$201.87; income during the year from commissions on policies, \$37.50; expenses during the year 1898, \$61.33; amount of losses sustained during the year 1898, \$13; amount of losses paid during the year 1898, \$13; amount of losses sustained and unpaid, none; number of policies issued since organization, 1,620; number of policies issued during the year 1898, 74; number of policies in force Dec. 31, 1898, 328; amount in treasury at date of this report, \$103.12; average amount of policies now in force, \$1,807.00.

The following named officers were elected for the year 1899:

President—Samuel S. Strong.

Secretary—Isaac P. Bishop.

Treasurer—Jacob Nielsen.

BRISTOL.

Bristol, Wis., Jan. 10, 1899.

Sam Knapp has sold his place in Bristol to a party from Chicago. Mr. Knapp will purchase a lot and build again.

Miss Morgan who has been doing millinery work for the Dixons for the past three months has returned to her home in Chicago.

C. B. Gaines who has been quite seriously ill with grip is reported much better.

The Ladies Aid society met with Mrs. W. R. Turner last Thursday afternoon.

Miss Lulu Rowbottom visited friends in Salem last Saturday night.

Revival services at the M. E. church have been discontinued on account of grip.

The Young Ladies' Missionary society held their quarterly meeting at the home of Mrs. Watson Jackson last Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Sorenson has rented the John Jones farm and will move there in the spring.

Joseph Dixon is quite ill with the grip. Mr. Sherman is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Frank Struck, in Iowa.

Steve Nolan has the contract for filling Cornwell Bros. ice houses in Bristol and Pikeville.

Gus Moske returned home from a week's visit with friends in Chicago.

The Salem ice houses are nearly all full. An immense amount of very fine ice has been harvested this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sage rejoice in the birth of a son.

Word comes from Salem that Mr. Joseph Minnis fell on the ice and broke his leg last Saturday. Dr. F. E. Stevens is attending the case.

Mr. K. K. Cass returned from a visit with friends in Chicago last Saturday.

Holmer Reber of Kenosha was a guest at the home of George Shields Sunday.

Norval Cass has returned from Burlington where he has been working for the C. & N. W. as telegraph operator.

Look out for a mad dog. Mr. Gaines' old dog was suddenly attacked by rabies last Monday night. He attempted to bite members of the family and finally ran out of the house and has not been seen since.

The small milk dealers in Chicago are reported to have formed a trust. Individually they have been so successful in swindling the farmer that they now propose to go at him collectively. The grangers will be a little leary of this crowd.

FRANKSVILLE.

Frankville, Wis., Jan. 10, 1899.

Dr. S. C. Harlan was called to counsel with Dr. Schmitz in the case of P. H. Nani, who suffered a relapse on last Tuesday. At present writing he is slightly improved, but not yet out of danger.

Capt. Anderson and wife are still holding large interesting meetings at the church and a large number of conversions have been made.

John Karney and his brother had a very narrow escape at the railroad crossing at this place on Sunday evening. They were crossing the track when they noticed a locomotive within a few feet of them, and no doubt they owe their lives to the quickness of their horse, which made a sudden dash forward taking them out of danger, but at the same time cupizing the rig and spilling the occupants in the road. Except a few bruises and a broken rig no further damage was done.

Jan. 21 is the date set for the play "Hedderwund," which is to be given by local talent under the auspices of the church. The actors have spent a great deal of time and spared no pains with this play and it will no doubt be the best entertainment of the kind ever seen here.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Panicher on Sunday, a boy. Mother and child are doing well and papa is happy as a king.

A little stranger arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Horner on last Wednesday evening.

Mr. J. H. Hunter arrived home on last Saturday from an extended visit with his father in Alabama.

MYGATTS CORNERS.

Mygatts Corners, Jan. 10.

The many friends of David Rushton will be sorry to hear of his departure this week for England, where he will make his future home.

The new year soon found Misses Mabel and Gretta Jones, Ida Hecke, Eva Richards and Messrs. John Jones, John Hecke, Frances Richards and Glen Panicher at their places in Racine's High school, and Messrs. David Davis and Will Richards and Misses Mae Titus, Nellie Needham and Nellie Sewall busy in their respective schools.

Revel meetings were held here last week by our energetic pastor, Mr. Miller. One, Hedke returned last week to Madison to resume his studies at the University.

Mrs. F. King is entertaining her mother from Illinois.

William Regan had the misfortune to get his hand cut off in a corn husker. It was so badly smashed he was taken immediately to St. Mary's hospital, where Drs. Buchanan and Nott took it off to the elbow.

F. King's new paint shop is completed.

DALES CROSSING.

Dales Crossing, Jan. 10, 1899.

One of the happiest events of the season took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Anderson, Jan. 4, 1899, at high noon, it being the marriage of their daughter, Annie Sophia, to James Martin Christensen, of Raymond. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Willis of Union Grove, in a beautiful and solemn manner. The bride was attired in a military blue suit, with white satin trim-

ings, and it is needless to say she looked handsome. The groom wore conventional black. The bride is one of Yorkville's most estimable daughters and also a successful teacher, and the groom is a rising young farmer. They were the recipients of many costly and useful articles, showing the high esteem they were held in in both localities. The young couple will make their future home in the town of Norway, where we all join in wishing them a long, prosperous and happy journey through life.

RAYMOND.

Raymond, Wis., Jan. 9, 1899.

Nathaniel Kohler called in our last Tuesday.

Capt. Davis was out from Milwaukee last week.

John Boss and wife are sick with the grip.

Jas. Peterson, formerly of Raymond, spent last week with friends in the city.

The Foresters' goat is at large in A. N. Gibbs' cornfield at present.

Mrs. Williams of Elkhorn is visiting relatives and friends in Raymond.

Mrs. F. Perkins is visiting her parents of this place.

A. Lower spent Friday in the Belle City.

Mr. Maan of Franksville spent Sunday in Raymond.

J. S. Hay and family, who have been suffering with grippe, are improving.

Elmer Hay is spending the winter in Racine.

W. W. Hunter of Ives Grove was shaking hands with Raymond friends on Wednesday of last week.

S. Brice spent Wednesday in Milwaukee.

Erlehen & Gonski have bored a well for Hans Jacobson and are now at Fredericksburg Bros.

Literary every Saturday evening at the town hall. Thos. Morgensen general manager.

Chas. T. Peterson and father of Milwaukee were calling on old friends here last week.

PLEASANT PRAIRIE.

Pleasant Prairie, Wis., Jan. 10, 1899.

James Dabbs spent Wednesday in Chicago on business.

James Parrell of Gurnee, Ill., shipped two car loads of stock from Truesdell on Wednesday.

Dr. Eastman reports about twenty cases of La Grippe he is attending daily.

Miss Mygatt of Kenosha spent Saturday with Miss Edna Yates.

Chas. Rogers made a business trip to Chicago on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Dolan of East Somers spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. Opie is canvassing this town selling an illustrated bible. It is a very fine work and he is disposing of several books.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McNeil and Jay McNeil of Kenosha spent Sunday with parents.

The minstrel show held at Fox's hall Saturday evening by Russell talent was not largely attended. They gave us a first class entertainment and was enjoyed by all.

UNION CHURCH.

Union Church, Wis., Jan. 10, 1899.

Tuesday evening Misses Grace and Ruthie Smiley were pleasantly surprised by their school mates. The occasion being their birthday. In place of the usual surprise call, the jolly party stationed themselves at the door and rendered a song before entering. The following were present: Lena Rummel, Ernest and Louis Rummel, Amanda, Myronie, George and Rosie Waite, Olga Haier, B. Drought, Simon Schiefer, Anthony Barbican, Frank Tuskis, Julian Walker, Ella Mitchell, Alfred, Mary and Wesley Roberts, Fred Henry and Lizzie Meyers. The honored ones were the recipients of some pretty gifts. The proof of an enjoyable evening was signified by their late departure.

HUSHER.

Hushier, Jan. 10, 1899.

As the new year has put in all his power to have winter, so is the reporter going to try his best to have the Hushier column represented.

With the new year everything is alive and stirring. Even the ice men who have been loth to get their ice houses filled last year are busy at it now.

Mr. F. Jansen is having his ice house filled this week.

Frank Chadwick is on the sick list.

Miss Jennie Lowen our teacher is kept busy now days with an average of fifty scholars daily attendance.

It is said that a good time is expected at Hushier in the near future as the Kiekapou Indian medicine man is coming.

Dr. P. N. Schmitz is kept very busy night and day administering to the wants of his many patients.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Nettleton entertained several of their friends at church last week, the ladies being the successful players carrying off the prize.

Willie Smith of Minn is visiting relatives and friends in the vicinity.

Kate Zachar is making her home with Mr. and Mrs. Peterson for the present.

The talking crow belonging to F. Flanicher predicts another storm.

A grand masquerade ball will be held at the Hushier hall on Jan. 21st, all are invited to attend and make the ball a success and have a good time.

Mr. Frank Baker and son Artie have gone on a visit up north.

Hushier creamery is doing a good business and the prospects are good for more business.

Frank Plancher of the 4th Wis. now at Huntsville, Ala., visited relatives in this county.

MONEY WASTED.

College Professor Did Not Receive Value For His Expenditure.

MT. VERNON, Jan. 9.—The duties of professors in our institutions of learning are very trying, and great demands are made upon the mind and body. How many men of this calling are dragged down to untimely death by disease!

Barna McDaniel, professor of mathematics in Mount Vernon Collegiate Institute, was all run down, kidney disease having attacked him, but today he is as well as ever he was. He tells why:

"For the last eight years I have been a sufferer from kidney weakness, caused by overwork. Much of the time during the last six years it has been necessary for me to take medicine almost daily in order to be able to do my work, and a large per cent. of my salary was paid out for remedies. I had tried so many different remedies without effect, that when I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills I had little confidence in them.

"I ordered half a dozen boxes. When I had used them I found myself benefited so much that I ordered another half dozen boxes. When these were taken I considered myself cured. I have taken no kidney medicine since, and am as sound as I ever was."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are a positive and permanent cure for all diseases arising from disordered kidneys.

Milwaukee Sentinel: It is one of the peculiarities of human nature that the average man favors a secret ballot for the citizen, but fears to trust the legislator in similar exercise of judgment.

For Sale Bills.

Come to the Journal or see our agent, J. Z. Collier, Union Grove, Wis. Prices right. Work first class.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Grain, Flour and Feed (Corrected by David Lawton.)		RACINE, 11, Jan 1899	
Flour—			
Min. Patent.....	4 00		
Best Spring.....	3 80		
Do. Rye.....	3 60		
Wheat No. 1.....	65 1/2		
Wheat No. 2.....	63 1/2		
Oats.....	35 1/2		
Corn.....	51 1/2		
Barley.....	51 1/2		
Feed—			
Fin. Middlings, per ton.....	16 00		
Core. do.....	14 00		
Oats and Corn, ground.....	14 00		
Produce—			
Butter.....	13 1/2		
Eggs.....	2 1/2		
Chickens.....	9 00		
Turkeys.....	11 00		
Vegetables—			
Apples.....	1 1/2		
Potatoes.....	1 00		
Onions.....	1 00		
Beef on foot.....	2 40		
Hogs on foot.....	2 40		
Lard.....	5 50		
Cattle.....	5 50		
Sheep.....	2 00		
Lamb.....	2 00		
Poultry.....	11 00		
Turkeys.....	11 00		
Chickens.....	9 00		
Flax.....	1 1/2		
Clover.....	1 1/2		
Timothy.....	1 1/2		
Wool.....	20 1/2		
Hay—			
Green No. 1, delivered, per lb.....	87 1/2		
Green No. 2.....	86 1/2		
Green No. 3.....	85 1/2		
Green No. 4.....	84 1/2		
Green No. 5.....	83 1/2		
Green No. 6.....	82 1/2		
Green No. 7.....	81 1/2		
Green No. 8.....	80 1/2		
Green No. 9.....	79 1/2		
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Green No. 100.....	0 1/2		

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE Jan 1		1891
Grain—		
Wheat No 1.....	5	
" No 2.....	5	
" No 3.....	5	
Oats.....		
Barley.....		
Rye.....		
Meats—		
Lard Hog.....	\$4 40	
Lard Beef.....	2 50	
Vegetables—		
Beet.....	5	
Potatoes.....		
Seeds—		
Timothy.....	\$ 1 00	
Clover.....	5 00	
Produce		
Butter.....	19	
Eggs.....	12	
Cheese.....	5 25	
Tallow—		
1.....		

WATER COMPANY ADMIT WEAKNESS

Cannot Give Pressure Called for with Flush Tanks in Operation.

THEY TELL THEIR STORY

At a Largely Attended Meeting Held at the Mayor's Office Last Eve.

THE STATEMENT GIVEN IN FULL

The Differences in regard to Pressure at Fires Discussed for Three Hours—It is Admitted That Pressure Was Not Given at Two Big Conflagrations—Reasons Why It Was Not Done—Attorney Max Heck Takes Exception to the Water Co. Statement—The Meeting Adjourned to Next Wednesday.

Pursuant to a notice published in the local papers there was a meeting at the mayor's office in the city hall last evening and the much mooted question of poor water pressure alleged to be furnished by the Racine Water company, during recent fires and the report of Fire Marshal Daniel Abesser, made to the common council on Dec. 5, was pretty thoroughly digested.

Those present certainly had water talk pumped into them with sufficient force to make them imagine that pressure was easy and at the same time difficult under certain circumstances.

Among the distinguished gentlemen who were at this gathering were: Mayor Graham, City Attorney Max Heck, City Treasurer M. Colbert, Aldermen Tiedemann, Leimbach, Lawton, Hoyle, Field, Johnson, Korzeilus, Guenther, Zirbes, Finch, Brearley, Fire Marshal Dan Abesser, Assistant Fire Marshal James Cape, Attorney John Simmons, Attorney Thomas M. Kearney, Treasurer, Edly of the Water Co., Col. William H. Laing, Charles Laing, John Llewellyn, J. P. Davies, Michael Higgins, F. M. Roberts and others.

Discussion prevailed for at least three hours and simmered down in a nut shell, revealed that the Racine Water company cannot give the required water pressure with the present flushing tank system in operation, but with this system shut off they believe that all troubles and differences between the Water company and the city of Racine will cease and that sufficient pressure will be given to cope with any fire.

Alderman Hoyle, as chairman of the fire and water committee, called the meeting to order and City Attorney Max Heck stated that the meeting was simply a session of the fire and water committee and other committees to consider a communication made to the council Dec. 5, by Fire Marshal Abesser. The legal adviser further explained that the committee was enlarged since the matter was first referred to the fire and water committee. The Racine Water company or its representatives had expressed a desire to be present when a meeting was held and consequently the meeting was adjourned from time to time in order that Mr. Edly could come from Boston. The communication of the fire marshal was read and Mr. Heck said that two of the local papers had published articles giving a wrong idea of what the meeting was for, in fact they were misleading. Matters outside of the fire marshal's report would not be heard, and if it was understood by those who were present it was a mistake.

Fire Marshal Abesser was asked to make a statement in regard to the alleged inefficiency of water pressure at the Belle City Malleable Iron Company fire. He said that there was nothing to say except the facts as stated in his communication to the council. They did not receive direct pressure during the whole day of the fire. He did not call for direct pressure himself, but his assistant, James Cape, said that he did. The chief said he saw Harry Laing, of the Water company, and said, "Give us all the pressure you can," and that Mr. Laing said, "You are or will get it," but that they never got the pressure. The city gauge at Racine Junction showed a pressure of only 68 pounds. When direct pressure is called for it should be 125. Sixty pounds is what is called stand-pipe pressure. At some fires the pressure had been received and it went up to 100. He then told of the number of streams played on the fire, which was nine with one stream from a steamer.

Attorney Kearney wanted to know how long after the fire started that the fire marshal arrived, and he said about twenty minutes.

"Did you call for direct maximum pressure?" asked Mr. Kearney. "I did not call, my assistant called, as he arrived at the fire before I did."

It developed that there were seven streams on the fire without the one from the steamer. At that five or six streams were from direct street hydrants.

Mr. Kearney wanted to know if a six-

inch pipe would give five or six sufficient streams for a fire.

Fire Marshal Abesser did not know whether he should answer these questions or not, but if the committee desired he would.

Ald. Guenther objected to the mode of examination, and Mr. Kearney said that the Water company did not desire to interfere on the rights of the committee. In the communication of the fire marshal charges had been made that the Water company was inefficient and that they might show that the fire department was inefficient.

Mr. Guenther understood that they were there to hear the Water company and he gave his reason for objecting to the investigation. There were five streams taken from Albert street because the pressure was not sufficient and a steamer was put on and all the water necessary was received. They did not want to put on steamers. If the water company can give pressure they would not have to do it. We want to know what they can do and have to say.

City Treasurer Colbert asked a pointed question. He wanted to know who ordered these six-inch pipes placed on Albert street, and why eight or ten-inch pipes were not put in. There was a painful silence and the question went unanswered.

In answer to questions by Attorney Heck the fire marshal said that the streams were through 1 and 1 1/2 inch nozzles.

Assistant Fire Marshal James Cape told how he arrived at the fire and when the first line of hose was laid the hydrant at Keweenaw street was frozen. He met Ald. Hoyle and said he was going to call for direct pressure and as he was busy told Hoyle to go. Charles Laing came up and asked what was wanted and Cape said direct pressure and that Messrs. Laing and Hoyle started off to call for it. Laing came back and asked if the pressure was better and Cape said he thought it was.

There was considerable discussion in regard to what signal is given when the direct pressure is wanted and if it was customary to send for it by telephone, and Mr. Cape admitted he did not call for the pressure and that he was too busy and that Mr. Cape Laing offered to go.

Fire Marshal Abesser said he and his assistant had been in the habit of sending for direct pressure through telephone and this appeared to be the first time it was ever refused.

Ald. Hoyle said that the calling for pressure was about as stated, but he did not agree with Mr. Cape in the statement that it was Charles Laing who went to call for pressure, that he saw Harry Laing, but Mr. Cape was positive it was Charles Laing.

There was some discussion as to who opened the hydrants at the fire, and it was claimed that members of No. 4 did. This was disputed and the claim made that employees of the Belle City Malleable Iron company laid the first line of hose.

Ald. Korzeilus wanted to know about the Racine Malleable Iron Company fire and why pressure was not received. Mr. Kearney admitted that pressure was not given because the big pump was being repaired and he also admitted that pressure was not given at the Belle City Malleable Iron company, because the call was never received at the station.

It would take three pages of a newspaper to give all the conversation and questions.

OBITUARY.

CHRISTIANSEN.

Julius Christensen, formerly commission merchant of Chicago, died at Deerfield, Ill., Thursday morning. The funeral will take place from the Mount Cemetery chapel tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. He leaves a wife and child in the old country.

PETERSON.

Peter H. Peterson, one of the oldest and highly respected farmers in Racine county, died Wednesday at his home in the town of Raymond, aged 71 years. Deceased settled on the farm in Raymond in 1842 and lived there continuously up to the time of his death. He was a hard working and industrious man and respected by his hosts of friends and neighbors. A wife and four children, two brothers and one sister survive to mourn his death. He was an uncle of Mrs. J. W. Johnson, of this city. The funeral will take place Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

BEATY.

County Clerk Charles Bull received a message this morning from Dover announcing the death of Robert Beaty, one of the best known residents in the county, of cancer of the stomach, aged 45 years. Deceased was born in Dover and lived there all his life and was a brother of ex-Sheriff William Beaty. He was very popular and highly respected. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the Scotch Presbyterian church at Dover.

The highest mountain railway in Europe, leading to the top of the Gornergrat, in Switzerland, situated between the Matterhorn and Monte Rosa, is about completed. It was begun in 1896. A train can take 110 passengers two miles above the sea level. The power is furnished by the water which flows from a glacier and is therefore most abundant in summer, when most needed.

WILL NOT GO TO WASHINGTON

Committee Assured by Cooper That it Would be Futile.

TOO LATE NOW FOR A HEARING

River and Harbor Committee Begin on the Bill Monday—Proper Recording of Deeds Conveying Property to Government Only Needed.

Under existing circumstances the Racine Business Men's association will not send a committee to Washington to appear before the rivers and harbors committee and it is safe to predict that the mayor will reconsider his action to send a committee. The fact of the matter is, Congressman Cooper believes that no delegations are needed and that it would not be advisable for committees to visit Washington.

Last night a citizen forwarded a telegram to Mr. Cooper urgently asking that a committee of business men be allowed to visit Washington, and the following answer was received:

"Committee adopted rule no hearings unless assignments were made before holiday recess, moreover no necessity whatever for delegation to come at present. Everything all right."

With the positive assurance of our congressman that everything is all right, the committee appointed by the Business Men's association do not believe that it would be justified in incurring expense in sending a delegation and the plan has been dropped.

No doubt city officials will take the same view, but there will be two gentlemen at Washington, representing the shipping interests. Mr. John Clancy has already gone and so has a representative of the Goodrich company.

There has been considerable talk in regard to a telegram sent City Clerk Schreff by Mr. Cooper on Jan. 4, in which he stated a letter had been forwarded his partner, Mr. Nelson. The letter arrived this morning and was dated at Washington, Jan. 4. In the letter Mr. Cooper returns one of the deeds, conveying property to the government, for correction and another because it was not recorded. In the letter Mr. Cooper states that he had just received the telegram about a delegation coming on and that there was no time now to hear them. That the rivers and harbors committee would be going on the bill next Monday. The intervening time, he says, has all been assigned, and that there is no necessity for a delegation at this time. All that is wanted now is to have the deeds, to correct the property to the government, perfect. That some time in the future when it comes to securing a continuous tract, he will call for a delegation.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

"Big George," known among his friends on Isle de Flambeau reservation, by a long and impossible to pronounce Indian name, was convicted in the United States court at Madison yesterday of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years in the Minnesota state prison at Stillwater. He was sent to Stillwater because the last legislature passed a statute forbidding the Wisconsin prison to receive persons sentenced in the federal courts for a longer term than eighteen months. "Big George" killed William Swanson, a Norwegian laborer, on a railroad track near the reservation Sept. 16. Swanson had been to a neighboring village to buy liquor for a gang of laborers, and met George on his return. Both men drank of the liquor and George, who is good natured, when sober, but a fiend while drunk, killed Swanson during a trifling disagreement. He then started on the warpath and was captured by several men who followed him. He is an Indian of unusual stature, from which fact he derives his name.

Thomas Hogan, a resident of Hurley, was found near Ironwood Tuesday, along side the road dead. It was thought that he had been frozen to death, but later developments have raised suspicions that a murder had been committed. Hogan was last seen by Ironwood people driving away from the city, a stranger being in the rig with him. When found on the roadside there was a large gash on his head above the temple. Whether this was the result of a kick from his horse or evidence of a murder is what the authorities are now trying to ascertain. The officers found the stranger who was with Hogan and have him under arrest. An inquest was held over Hogan's body, but it has been adjourned until Saturday.

George Caron, of Marinette, the little boy with the peculiar affliction, has finished his enforced fast after passing seven days without taking food. The recent attack was the shortest he has known. The physicians have given him up and said that an operation to ascertain the nature of the ailment, will be his only means of relief. His clothes are all made so that they can be let out when he begins to bloat in these spells.

FINE ATTRACTIONS.

Interesting Entertainment Course. Free to All Members of the Y. M. C. A.

The young man who is a member of the Racine Y. M. C. A. certainly has plenty of privileges to choose from. His dues cost him but \$5 a year, and he has advantages that cost several times that, thanks to the generosity of our business men who put up a large part of the funds needed to provide these features. With the well supplied reading rooms, the attractive recreation room, parlor, evening classes in many subjects, gymnasium, fine bath rooms, new bowling alleys, and other features, he has much to choose from. Now, as a special privilege, he is to be given a free ticket to the following very attractive list of entertainments soon to open:

Friday, Jan. 20.—The Leisler & Kent exhibition of animated pictures. This is even superior to the fine exhibit made New Year's, this firm having, but just decided to go on the road, although showing for two years in Chicago.

Friday, Jan. 27.—Ferrer Martyn, M. D., Ph. D. Dr. Martyn is one of the best lecturers on the platform, but his lecture entertainment here will describe how as a cripple he went to live among the Apache Indians when a boy, was adopted by Lone Cloud, the famous Apache chief, and under his care, became one of the strongest men in America, returning to his college work and winning four degrees before he was 25 years of age. The doctor will illustrate his lecture with facts of strength, many of them marvelous. He is a son of the well known Dr. Charles Martyn, and holds the heavyweight lifting championship of America.

Tuesday, Feb. 14.—"The Why of Nature," Phenomena. An interesting exposition of the causes of many strange doings of nature, illustrated with stereoscopic views, and given by Rev. C. S. Nickerson, who always interests his audience.

Thursday, Feb. 23.—"Quo Vadis," the entrancing romance, by Sienkiewicz, with its historic setting, retold by the aid of a splendid set of sixty beautifully colored lantern slides. A rare literary treat.

Tuesday, March 7.—Napoleon Bonaparte, a character study of the great Napoleon, being specially prepared by Rev. D. B. Clancy, and finely illustrated by the aid of dissolving stereoscopic views. All who hear this lecture will be surely pleased.

Thursday, March 30.—Concert entertainment. Belle City Male chorus Association, quartette and others of Racine's best musical and literary talent, will fittingly close this fine series of entertainments. Reserved seats may be had for the course without extra charge anytime after Saturday, January 14, by a. All members will be granted one free ticket and as a further privilege, as the ticket is not intended as a money making device, a limited number of complimentary tickets will be put at fifty cents each, to accommodate members who desire extra tickets and others. Single admissions will, however, only be sold at the usual price. Members are requested to call for their tickets at once.

MIRQUABLES IN FAVOR.

Chicago Times Herald, Madison, Green, pondered: Probably the man who has been most talked of and whose candidacy has been pushed the most up to the present time is Mr. Quarles. This booming has come more from the gallant service which he did for the party during the campaign just closed than from active work on the part of his friends. Both they and Mr. Quarles remember the old axiom as to cooking the hare, "First catch your hare," and contented themselves with seeing that the state ticket received as big a plurality as possible, looking to the reward of good service later. For years Mr. Quarles has been doing the same kind of service for the party, always being at its command, and by this means he is well known in every county of the state. He is a native of Kenosha county and lived in that and Racine county until about ten years ago, when he came to Milwaukee. This gives him a hold on the First district, from which he will receive some of his most devoted support. As a lawyer he ranks high, while as an orator he has no superior in the state. He has for years been looked on as one of the coming men for United States senator, and this year the thought has crystallized into action. It is admitted on all sides that he is eminently fitted for the high office, and if elected would fill it in a way that would reflect honor on the state and credit to himself.

Dawson City Klondike Nugget: When a newspaper offers its advertising space at a nominal figure, it is a practical admission of "no circulation." The Klondike Nugget makes a good figure for its space and in justification thereof guarantees to its advertisers a paid circulation five times that of any other paper published between Juneau and the North Pole.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: The people who make calendars decided long ago that 1900 will not be a leap year. This fact cannot be too widely disseminated, as to its advertisers a paid circulation five times that of any other paper published between Juneau and the North Pole.

FIRST GRAND MASKED BALL

Tendered at the Auditorium by Cold-Spring Mutual Aid Association.

SEVERAL HUNDRED PRESENT

All Manner of Groups and Characters Represented—\$130 in Prizes Awarded—A Cake Walk One of the Features—Those Who Won.

Weird and fantastic looking figures could be seen flitting along the highways of the city last night. There was old Satan and his followers, princes and princesses, clowns, darcies, tramps, cowboys, ballet girls, burglars, foolish boys and in fact any character that the mind could conceive of. All went one way, to the Lakeside Auditorium, to participate in the first masked ball of the year, given under the direction of the Cold-Spring Mutual Aid association and it was the fourth event of the kind tendered by the organization. That it was a grand success in every way goes without the saying. Prizes amounting to \$130 were offered, an inducement for the young people to study up groups and characters out of the usual channel.

Without exaggeration it can be said that there from 300 to 400 masked persons on the floor when the grand march was called and every seat and standing room was occupied by spectators, including many of the leading people of the city. Who can describe the scenes on the dancing surface? It was indeed a study, and the eases and acts of many were ludicrous and laughable. All were one there. The tramp tackled the stylish princess for a dance and the Indian made no bones of dancing with the negro, and so it went. The groups represented battleships and crews, German bands, etc.

The judges selected to award the prizes were: John L. Bowmann, Charles Kanenberg, David Laker, William Pugh and John Rogers, and the task was not envied by any particular person.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the judges announced that they were ready to make known their decision and the prizes went as follows:

Best character group, to the battleship Iowa and crew, composed of Capt. John Benson, First Mate Charles Hittle and crew, Otto Cronin, William Mockler, Hans Jacobson, J. Mockler and George Sura. The representation was good, a perfect battleship being built on rollers and hauled around the floor by the crew, attired in duck navy suits of the latest pattern.

The best comic group prize of \$25, went to the Wagoner band, composed of Geo. Davidson, Charles Rasmussen, P. C. Christian, William Morris, P. C. Christian and others.

Prize for the finest lady's costume, \$15, to the Russian princess, represented by Mr. Millard George.

Finest gent's costume, \$15, to the Russian prince, who proved to be Thomas Snider, a gentleman who has taken more prizes than any person in the city at mask balls.

The best lady character was Mrs. F. C. Scott, and she got a prize of \$5.

The best gentleman character went to a con in white dress. It was Herman W. Schweitzer, and he carried away \$5.

Best lady's comic prize, \$5, was divided between two Topsy, Miss T. Blithorn and Mrs. Hercher.

The best comic gentleman proved to be Edward J. Peil, as Simple Willie, and it was one of the best in the hall. The prize was \$5.

The door prizes, two \$5 gold pieces, were taken by Nicholas Owens and H. W. Stickle, Nos. 202 and 320 respectively.

Preceding the awarding of the prizes was the cake walk for a prize of \$5 and two cakes. At least a dozen couples took part and every style known to the art was seen and some of them were excellent. The judges picked out the best four couples and let them walk again, and then the best three were chosen and walked, and cheers were heard for couples by particular friends who knew them.

Little Walter Sutherland and Miss R. Nearman were awarded the \$5 and they justly deserved it, as their work was as near perfect as possible. The second prize, a cake, was given to James Griffith and Ole Olson, and they were good.

The best of order was maintained during the night, and refreshments were served and thus ended another successful event of the popular Coldspring club.

This organization is composed of twenty-five prominent young mechanics. Its sole object is for benevolent purposes. The officers are:

President—Ben Brown.
Vice President—William Benson.
Treasurer—F. Keno.

Recording Secretary—M. Michaelson.
Financial Secretary—George Snyder.

In case a member is sick he receives \$3 per week and in case of death \$100 is allowed for funeral expenses. An organization of this character certainly deserves the support and assistance of the public at large.

MARRIED THIRTY YEARS.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Rork of Franksville Given a Pleasant Surprise.

Wednesday of this week was the thirtieth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Rork, of the town of Franksville. Mr. and Mrs. Rork have lived in the town all of their lives and they have a large number of warm friends. These friends did not propose to let the anniversary pass without some recognition and they swooped down on them with oysters and other good things and gave them the greatest surprise of their lives and at the same time presented them with a number of very handsome and useful gifts. It is not necessary to say that Mr. and Mrs. Rork took care of their friends in royal shape and will never forget their thirtieth anniversary and the friends who made it so pleasant. Mr. and Mrs. Rork are among the most popular couples at Franksville. They have raised an interesting family of six children, and everybody will hope that they live to enjoy many more wedding anniversaries.

HAVING FUN WITH A WIFE'S FAD.

A Household Hurricane Will Break Loose as She Finds Him Out.

Detroit Free Press: "My wife never appears to be happy," said Dodson, wearily, "unless she has some kind of a fad. Just at present it is Emerson. One of the innumerable clubs that she belongs to has started on a course of study along the line of that impenetrable mystery, and my wife has taken it up with an enthusiasm worthy of a better cause."

"She has made it a sort of religion to read one hour every night from Emerson's essays, and I wouldn't object to that if she would keep quiet, but just as soon as I get interested in a political article she breaks in, and with her face glowing with enthusiasm, insists on reading an extract from Emerson that calls simply sublime. Then I am obliged to listen to a long sea-saw of big words that would sound just the same if they were read backward. And then when I ask what it is all about, she flares up and says that I have to appreciate of the inner soul of a superior intelligence—whatever that may mean."

"I picked up the book the other day, and chanced to notice that my wife had carefully marked the place where she had left off the night before with a hairpin. An idea occurred to me, and I took the hairpin back twenty pages, which is her usual limit at one time."

"The next evening she started where I had placed the hairpin, and read through to where she had left off the evening before without noticing that she was going over old ground."

"I have kept it up now for two weeks, and she is still reading the same twenty pages, totally unconscious that she is reading the same thing over and over."

"I am really growing interested in the matter. I notice that now and then she examines the remaining pages rather anxiously, as if she realizes that she is about making the progress that she ought to."

"She has now become so anxious to get through, so that she will be able to say that she has read Emerson, that she no longer bothers me with extracts, and I can read my paper in peace."

"Meanwhile I simply chuckle to myself and take care that the hairpin is set back twenty pages every day."

QUARLES WILL WIN.

Assemblyman Wagner Says He Will Be Elected U. S. Senator.

Assemblyman John Wagner, who has been at Madison the past two days, returned this morning. In an interview, Mr. Wagner said that he had talked with many senators and assemblymen at Madison and that it was a dead sure thing that Hon. J. V. Quarles would be elected the next United States senator, in fact, Mr. Wagner said, it was a cinch for Quarles. He further said that Charles M. Hambricht of this city would surely be elected sergeant-at-arms of the senate.

GILBERTIAN EPISODE IN REAL LIFE.

The responsibilities of a sheriff are very numerous, and they, more than many other public officials, have their patience tried and are witnesses to the ingratitude of their fellow men.

Now and then a sheriff whose temper is overstrained does a harsh and cruel thing.

It was from the county jail at Yreka, Springs, Ark., as reported in dispatches that four prisoners, by way of playing a joke on the jailer, broke out of jail one Saturday night. They wanted to attend a dance, and they did.

The police looked for them in vain. The jailer was mad from crown to sole.

He thought his opportunity for revenge came the next morning, when the prisoners returned and asked to be taken in and to be given their breakfast.

He refused to admit them, telling them, as the account reads, that "as they had nerve enough enough to escape they could stay out."

Naturally this hot-tempered speech made the prisoners mad, and, seizing his keys, they unlocked the doors, and got in again.

Topsy Turvydom, as found in Gilbert and Sullivan's opera, is here illustrated in real life.—Brooklyn Standard-Union.

CUBAN FORCES WILL DISBAND

Cuban Generals Will so Decide at a Meeting Today.

GIVING UP CONCEALED WEAPONS

Large Quantities of Them Being Turned Over to the Americans at Havana—Cases of Disobedience to Be Reported and Relieved at Once.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—Gen. Ludlow, military commander of the district of Havana, has issued the following proclamation to its citizens: "It is known that large quantities of arms and ammunition are in store at numerous places in the city, greatly in excess of any possible requirements. These accumulations were a result of the war, and conditions which existed for three years, and now that the city is in a condition of profound peace and no member of the community has any requirement for deadly weapons of the character indicated, it is an evidence, at once of good faith and patriotism, to dispense with their retention."

Actuated by these feelings, many of the citizens have for several days past been voluntarily turning in these arms, and requested the United States authorities to receive them. Castle La Punta has been designated as an armory for their deposit and receipts given for the weapons turned in.

Saloons and restaurants are allowed to be open until midnight instead of closing at 11 o'clock. To relieve the suffering and stop professional beggary the guards patrolling the streets are to report the cases of illness and destitution, and emergency rations will be used. In the cases of illness special food will be supplied by the doctors. The Cuban generals meet today at Mariano to decide upon what course they and their commands will pursue. They will probably decide to disband.

TWENTY-FOUR HOUR BIKE RACE

Eighteen Hours Have Been Spent and Still More Are Fought For First Place.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A 24-hour international bicycle race, were close together, with 200 miles 2 laps each to their credit, but this was one mile, 900 yards behind the record for ten hours. Young Hicks retired from the race at 9 o'clock, at the request of his father, Hale and Lawson, who had fallen during the early morning, owing to greasiness of the track near the cooking quarters, were allowed two laps and a lap respectively by the referee and these distances added to their 10 o'clock records. There is, in the lead at this time, a lead with the race just finished. Six men are tied with scores of 235 miles each. The record for 12 hours is 230 miles, 359 yards. A-binger, retired from the contest at 10 o'clock, leaving thirteen men in the race. At 10:48 Miller again left the track and when he returned he found himself six miles behind the top notchers. The score at 12 was 275 miles for fourteen hours. This is four miles, 1143 yards behind Waller's record, made in '97.

The score at 2 o'clock was: Stevens, Turville, Grimm, Fredericks, Lawson, Pierce, 311.8; Waller, 311.7; Barnaby, 310.3; Julius, 310.0; Hale, 308.8; Miller, 305.5; Chapman, 302.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—Gen. Rios, commander of the Spanish troops in the Philippines, cables that hostilities between the Americans and Tagalos are increasing.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—P. Murster, the night telegraph operator for the Philadelphia and Reading, at Bingen, a small town near Bethlehem, was murdered last night by robbers. His head was crushed in. The office floor was covered with blood, indicating a terrible struggle. All the drawers had been rifled.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—Gen. Weyler gave a banquet to fourteen generals and admirals and a number of other high officers. Toasts to the regeneration of the country and reform in the army and navy were drunk. Guests made speeches in which they expressed the hope to shortly see Weyler in power.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Dingley was a little weaker this morning. He succeeded, however, in gaining considerable rest during the night and this morning is able to take some nourishment.

Pleasant Evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Ziesler entertained the Crokinole club at progressive crokinole at their home near Mygatts Corners, on Friday evening of this week. The prizes, which proved to be two handsome china ornaments, were won by Mr. Van Wie and Mrs. John Parker. After the games refreshments were served the guests, after which all departed declaring Mr. and Mrs. Ziesler the best of entertainers. The next meeting will be held at John Parker's, at Western Union Junction, Monday evening, Jan. 16.

The Bench Comber and the Man-of-War.

By J. F. ROSE-SOLEY.

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The copra house was down on the rock bound beach, some 50 yards away from the shore, a stretch of uneven, stony soil, with grass patches here and there and great black rocks showing out from the surface, separating the two places where the trader did his business. The old man's weary feet had worn a deep track across the plot; up and down he went many times a day. The copra-house—the title is a misnomer, but it is always used in Samoa—was but a mere clumsy erection of rough boards, though iron roofed and water tight. Further, the door was provided with a very substantial padlock, which the trader was at great pains to lock and unlock every time he visited the shed, for the place held the only merchandise the country could produce—all that there was to trade for. The little bits of oily, brown, evil smelling copra must be kept dry or else they would rot long before the time came for shipping them to Europe. And they must be protected from theft, or else the cunning natives would think nothing of taking a few basketsful at night and reselling them to the trader next day. Therefore every time a Samoan came, perhaps with but a few baskets of the copra, the old trader, with a weary sigh, would take a key down from its accustomed nail and pled down to the shed. It was quite a solemn and serious business, this purchase of a few shillings' worth of produce, and both sides went about it with becoming gravity. The first question that had to be decided was whether the copra was green—that is to say, whether it had been merely warmed in the sun or whether it had been properly dried by several days' exposure.

As the copra is bought by weight, it is, of course, to the native seller's interest, to dry it as little as possible, while the trader, on the other hand, does not want to lose 20 or 30 per cent by shrinkage. So the two argue the point out together, while I sit on the wire enclosed veranda and watch from afar the wily conflict.

Silenced, the industrious girl, has got her sewing machine out. She does not put it on a table, as the white lady would, but rests it on a kerosene case on the floor and squats cross legged before it. Of course it is a hand machine; natives do not take readily to the use of the treadle. She is fashioning really gorgeous lava-lavas out of the brightest prints Manchester can produce, and when they are made they will be hung up in the store and sold for half a dollar each, perhaps in exchange for the very basket of copra the native is arguing about. He swears with a fluency of Biblical expression which only long missionary training has rendered possible that the copra has been three days in the sun, whereas the trader, judging from his experience, asserts that at the outside it cannot have been more than one, and in cloudy weather too.

At last the trader, grumbling somewhat, purchases the copra, for he knows if he does not it will go to his rival close by. He is consoled by the reflection that his balances are 12 pounds out in every 100; also he is an expert at weighing and by dexterously manipulating the scales can make the copra appear several pounds lighter than it really is, and so under the waving palms by the side of the rippling lagoon, nature smiling on them with her most innocent expression, the two complete their ingenuous transaction. Both are cheating, and both know it. So perhaps it does not matter very much. The native, having been well taught by the missionaries, will go to church three times next Sunday and say his morning and evening prayers more fervently than ever, so that he will save his conscience. As for the godless trader, he has no conscience. He has long since lost even the memory of the article. So we need not concern ourselves about him.

At last, after another half hour's haggling in the store, the native goes away with the goods which he has been persuaded to take in exchange for the copra, and the trader comes out of the house and sends himself wearily beside me, mopping his face with the white.

As usual he harks back to the old times.

"Things were different in those days," he said. "Then we could do as we liked with the natives. Now they can do as they like with us. We have to cut things fine to make a living at all. And to console himself he took a long drink of kava, emptying the cocoanut shell, which held about a pint, at one draught.

Siloi laughed the musical little laugh of the Samoan maiden. The whir of the sewing machine ceased and she looked smilingly at the nearly empty bowl. She knew she would soon have to fabricate more kava, an occupation which she particularly enjoyed, I suppose, because it gratified her maiden vanity by enabling her to exhibit herself in the most graceful of attitudes.

"Yes, yes, girl, you can make some more," said the trader. "I'll keep you from the machine, and we don't want that infernal thing clicking away while we are talking."

"The old days were the times," he began, "before any one invented this copra and we used to take oil from the natives in payment for everything. Why, even the missionaries used to have a big tank outside the church door and would take up the collection in oil. It was gallons of oil instead of dollars then, but they got the money just the same in the end, and the church prospered."

His face clouded as he made this last remark. Perhaps the undoubted prosperity of mission work in Samoa brought him no consolation. Perhaps he would have preferred the natives in their origi-

nal barbaric state rather than civilized and Christianized and educated up to a standpoint of keen bargaining, which rendered it difficult for even the superior intellect of a white man to overreach them.

He did not say this, though. "I've made more money in a week than than I can do in a year now," he went on. "Forty years ago, when I was 'but a young fellow, I started trading on the southern side of Upolu. There was not a white man within 20 miles of me, and I could get any price I liked for an old uniform coat, especially if it had brass buttons on it, but a Tower musket—that was the thing," and his rugged old face lit up at the pleasant reminiscence.

"I had the place to myself for three years, and you may be sure I made a pretty good thing out of it. Wish I had some of the money left now. Then old Jack Wilkinson came along and settled down near me."

"But who was Jack Wilkinson?" I asked.

"Never hear of Jack Wilkinson—old Jack, as he was always called? Why, I thought everybody in Samoa knew of him, but he was getting to be an old man then, and he's been dead long since, and I suppose you young people have forgotten all about the old fogies."

"Well, I'll tell you about Jack. He was a hard case, one of the regular old style beach combers. He had been a don't know how many years in the group and had grown to be almost like a native. He used to wear a lava-lava instead of trousers, just like a Samoan, and he could go about barefoot anywhere, even on a coral reef, and that's a thing few white men can manage without cutting their feet to pieces."

"They did say," and he lowered his voice unconsciously, "that he was one of a party of convicts who had escaped from Australia when it was a penal settlement. They stole a boat and somehow found their way here and made themselves at home among the natives, but the story was only whispered between white men, and it would have been as much as one's life was worth to even hint at the thing to old Jack. He was a handy man with his knife, and there were no police about, to call him to account for his actions."

"I got along well enough with Jack, though I must say he had ways of dealing with the natives which I hardly approved of. They were afraid of him, though, and fed him on the best the land could furnish. Jack never did anything for them in return. He spent his days lying on a mat in the shade of one of their big cool houses, open all round, so that the breeze could pass through and Jack could see all that was going on without even moving. Sometimes, when he was particularly energetic, he would go fishing on the reef at low tide, when coral showed up high above the water, and it was easy enough to spear mako with long three pronged native spears."

"Still, I soon found it was to my interest to keep in with old Jack. He got twice as much oil as could for the same amount of trade, and though he was always abusing and ill treating the Samoans, strangely enough they would take their oil to him rather than to me, and I was as smooth as butter to the natives, talking kindly to them and always giving them little presents. I own that I could never quite make it out to this day, and no man knows the crooks and twists of the Samoan character better than I do. I cannot understand what gave Jack his extraordinary influence over the people, though, to be sure, in the end they killed him on Manono. But I'll tell you about that some other time."

"So it happened, that Jack became a sort of sub-trader or assistant, and would buy the natives' oil, giving them in return orders on me for so much trade. I paid him a good commission, and I could afford to do it, for so long as Jack was sober he was the best hand at bar, gaining with the Samoans. I over saw, but when he got drunk there was no holding him. I had to get a case of gin down from Apia, now and again, or else Jack would never have staid with me. Then he would go tearing wild for a week or two until it was all finished and perhaps wind up by setting fire to a native house, or carrying off a woman, or something like that. I had to pay for the damage, and then Jack sobered down and went along right enough for another month or two."

"It was this falling that had got the beach comber into trouble at Tanua, a village about 20 miles along the coast, where he had lived before coming to my place. The natives there had put up with him for a long time, but at last they got sick of the business, and the chiefs of the town turned dead against him and gave him a week in which to clear out. I never knew rightly what brought this about, for Jack was very reticent on the point, but it must have been something very bad or else the natives would never have summoned up courage to behave as they did. There was a tupo, a village virgin, mixed up in the business, I know, a fine looking girl. She stuck to him all through and came away with him to Salua, where I was."

"For a long time Jack had been playing off an old beach comber's bounce on the natives at Tanua. Whenever they would turn a bit nasty he would threaten to bring a British man-of-war down on them and have them well punished. This used to scare the people, for men-of-war were scarce in those days, and the Samoans had an almost superstitious awe of their guns. It's different now, for the natives have seen so much of modern war vessels that they've grown to despise them. They aren't afraid of being shelled either. Why, I've seen them over on Upolu, when a man-of-war did actually fire on the rebels, sitting round smoking quite comfortable in the bush behind, while the shots were dropping into their village and doing no harm at all, except perhaps setting fire to a house or two, and when, by pure accident, a shell did fall into a cookhouse and kill five men they said that the victims had been stealing the missionary's ducks or else they would not have been killed. Shows the benefit of religious teaching, doesn't it?"

"Well, to come back to Jack. The man-of-war game at last got played out, because no man-of-war came, and the natives would not believe him any longer. Then he had to clear, but at the very last, when he was leaving, he told them that he would soon come back with a big war canoe and make them pay a heavy fine in pigs."

"The Tanua people only laughed at him, but as it turned out strangely enough, Jack kept his word. He had been at Salua about six months when a man-of-war actually did come, not after the natives, but after Jack himself. The counsel had at last—after Jack's pranks at Tanua, and had sent the Sea Gull, which happened to be in Apia at the time, down to arrest him. It was a bad lookout for Jack, for there were enough crimes charged against him to hang a dozen men."

"I was away in the bush hunting wild cattle when the Sea Gull arrived, and that saved Jack—that and his own smartness. The vessel dropped into the lagoon at Salua early one morning and anchored about a mile from the shore, for it was a good, safe harbor, though rather small. Jack from his own boat, saw her come in, and guessed what she was after. Presently she showed a boat, and a lieutenant, all gold lace, came ashore in style. Of course he went to my place, for it was the only papalagi house about, and I suppose they thought I would be able to tell them the whereabouts of Jack, having heard that he had been seen around Salua."

"When the lieutenant opened the gate, there was Jack, as bold as brass, sitting on an easy chair upon the veranda reading an old newspaper and looking very much at home."

"I nearly died of laughing when Jack told me the story afterward, mim-



"Yes, girl, you can make some more," looking the haw hawk style of the lieutenant, who, of course, did not know a word of Samoan, and took everything that Jack said for gospel truth."

"You are Mr. Williams, Leupoupe, said the lieutenant as polite as possible, taking off his hat."

"Yes, sir, said Jack. 'Glad to meet you. Step right in and make yourself at home.'"

"So the lieutenant sat down on the veranda and Jack fetched out a bottle of gin, and they had two or three nobblers quite sociable. The officer explained that he had come with a warrant for the arrest of one Jack Wilkinson, whom the British government wanted for murder, arson and a whole host of other crimes."

"In return the officer got a most amazing amount of information about the beach comber."

"Do I know the man?" says Jack. "Why, he's the greatest sounder I ever knew, and he's ruining my trade by the lies he tells the natives. I only wish you would clear him out of Samoa."

"Help you to catch him? Why, I should think I would, and so will every native in the town when they see the man-of-war here to back them up. The fellow was here last week, but he's gone to his old place, Tanua, so try and get some pigs."

"When the lieutenant heard this, he was all in haste to get away."

"Don't be in too much of a hurry," said Jack. "You'd better go slow. It's a most dangerous passage, and the chances are ten to one you'll get stuck on a reef, but if you'll wait a minute while I close the store I don't mind going with you and piloting you around. I'd do anything to get that wretch caught."

"So Jack, putting on my best coat, went off with the lieutenant, and the captain, knowing nothing of the coast, was very glad to accept him as pilot, and gave him \$20 for his services too."

"On the passage round Jonk upon a long raft about the savage natives of Tanua. They were terribly fierce, he said, always fighting, and Wilkinson would probably stir them up to attack the landing party and so prevent his arrest. They ought to go ashore with a strong armed force and, if possible, a field gun or two."

"The advice sounded reasonable enough to the captain, and of course, the officers and men were delighted at the prospect of a scrimmage."

"It was quite a little army which landed that afternoon. There was a whole battalion of sailors and marines, all armed to the teeth, and a couple of small cannon, which they pointed at the big round chief's house in the center of the village. You may be sure the peaceful people of Tanua were scared out of their wits."

"It was Jack's turn now, and he made the most of it. He called all the chiefs together into the marae—that's the open space in the center of the village where they always do their talking—and held a long fono. The lieutenant stood by all the time, not understanding a word of what was going on. Jack told the trombing Samoans that the great Queen Victoria in her palace of the big seas had heard of the way in which one of her people had been treated and had sent the man-of-war to blow the village into the air, to hang all the chiefs and to carry off the rest of the people as slaves."

"Naturally the chiefs, seeing all these soldiers with their shining guns, believed every word of the yarn, and groined before Jack, imploring him at least to save their lives."

"The rascally interpreter explained to the lieutenant that the natives wished to pay homage to the queen, and that they would take steps at once to find out where Wilkinson was hiding."

"On the other hand, he told the chiefs that he had interceded for them, and that the officer had promised to spare their lives if they brought next morning a whole boatload of pigs and yams and two and bananas. All the food they could raise. The natives were glad to get off so easily, the young men were sent at once to plantations, and they promised to have everything ready in the morning."

"After some more talk, just to cover up his deceit, Jack informed the lieutenant that the man they were after had gone to a place a few miles off in the bush, but that the natives would send after him and bring him back in the morning."

"So the officer, well satisfied, took his men and his guns back on board again, and Jack stopped with the natives, being treated now with the greatest respect."

"Next day he had the large village war canoe, which seated 20 paddlers on each side, loaded up with pigs and fresh provisions of all kinds, and went off to do some business with the Sea Gull. They had had nothing but salt horse on board for a month, the purser was glad to buy the food, and Jack pocketed \$100 by the transaction. He didn't give the natives a penny of it, but told them the man-of-war would let them off this time if they would promise to behave themselves in future."

"Then he informed the captain he had learned that Wilkinson had gone across the mountains to Salua, and that if he liked he would pilot him back there."

"On the way Jack thought of a new dodge. He knew that by this time I would have returned from the cattle hunting expedition, and that, if he went ashore with the officer, they would find out who he was. After the way he had fooled the man-of-war he felt certain that there would be no mercy for him. So he persuaded the captain it was best to go straight into Salua with the ship, for Wilkinson would only run away again as soon as he saw her coming."

"You land me," he said, at a point about a mile this side of the town and stand out to sea for the night. I'll walk into Salua and tell Wilkinson you've abandoned the search and gone away. I'll keep him there for the night and next morning you can slip in quietly and arrest him before he has time to get away."

"The land to the westward of Salua just out in a long point, so that a vessel coming from this direction, if she kept well inshore, cannot be seen until she is right off the bay. The man-of-war lay to the other side of this point, and Jack, who knew of a handy boat passage through the reef, was put on shore. In the afternoon he walked into my house and found me wondering where he had got to, as I wanted him to help salt down a fine cow I had shot."

"Never mind the blasted beef," he shouted. "Get the gin quick or else I shall die of laughing."

"He just held his sides and screamed for about half an hour, and then when he had swallowed a couple of stiff nips he told me all about it."

"I couldn't help laughing, too, though I did not half like being persecuted. I felt an old sounder, and besides, I was afraid I might get into trouble when the captain found out the trick. He might think I had been helping Jack to deceive them, and perhaps arrest me instead."

"I told Jack this, but he only laughed the more. Then I got angry and told him to clear out at once or else I would give him up when the ship came back, but he wouldn't go for a long time, 'not until he had finished the bottle,' and he was left to write a letter to the captain. He wouldn't let me help him, though he was not much of a scholar. Said he wanted to have the joke all to himself. I kept a copy of the letter as a curiosity. This is what he wrote:

"Dear Captain—This is to thank you for your kindness in taking me for a passage to Tanua any time you want a pilot I shall be glad to serve. If you want any more pigs my friend Williams will supply them. I am going back to the bush if you want me, you must fetch me from there. Your grateful servant, J. Wilkinson."

SCOTFIELD TAKES OATH

Other State Officers Sworn in by Chief Justice Cassoday.

CEREMONY IN MADISON MONDAY.

"Orlando Burnett" Tells of the "Attie Angels," Swell Girls Who Help the Poor—When Harison Delected Beaver Dam—The Graz for Bargain Sales—A Joke That Convinced the Capital—A Budget of Gossipy Reading:

Madison, Jan. 2.—Yesterday was inaugural day in this city. It was the day when the state officers (all of them new except Governor Scofield) took the oath of office. It was a quiet affair, with a heavily Madison flavor, and should be distinguished in the popular mind from Jan. 11, when the legislature convenes, and the inaugural message is the supreme topic—an occasion of state dimensions.

For some reason the custom has sprung up of starting an inaugural train from Milwaukee, with all the state officers on board, and the meeting of the train at Madison is the signal for the band to play and the procession to start for the big white dome. If the state officers very naturally happen to be in Madison making arrangements for their future home, they must run over to Milwaukee in time to catch Madison in triumphal style on this inaugural train. When the train arrived a band of music and the newly organized Company G of the state militia (most of whom are individuals of whom in Portio Rico) escorted the state officers to the capitol in carriages. Their families came along, too. The train got in about noon.

The Women Share the Glory.

In the first carriage were Governor Scofield, President Adams of the university, Mayor Whelan and General E. E. Bryant. In the second were the retiring and incoming lieutenant governors, with their wives; and so on through the eight carriages. After a rally in the governor's executive office, General Bryant escorted the ladies to the capitol, where they were met by the court judges to the assembly chamber and everybody trooped into the big room after them. Then President Adams called the assembly to order and Chief Justice Cassoday administered the oath of office. Following that were resolutions in the offices of the various state officers, a good deal of handshaking and a good deal of quiet work looking to an equitable distribution of any official pie that might yet be in cold storage. Withal it was an informal and unpretentious occasion, solemn and befitting a great state.

Working Hard on His Message.

Governor Scofield is putting in his best weeks on his message, which will be read when the legislature meets on (Wednesday, Jan. 11), but probably on the day following. It will be a long one, and the governor intends to make it a real strike. He realized that with the La Follette reforms in the platform and in the state is on the threshold of a new era. The abolition of the pass, the subject of tax reform and the subjugation of corporations are in themselves enough to make the session of the legislature critical, and may make big administration history. The governor has nailed up a little room downstairs underneath the executive offices, and here he and Private Secretary Anderson are putting in as good work as they can with the frequent interruptions. Anderson was formerly a successful Milwaukee newspaper man, and is a conservative, but he writes for the newspapers and he was painfully slow. An average newspaper man is supposed to toss off a column an hour on a subject with which he is familiar, but Anderson says he has to elaborate every sentence word by word. But it is good reading when it is finished; he is presumably a great help to Governor Scofield, who makes no claims to scholarship. Governor Upham was a West Point graduate, and his literary style was an invaluable censor. But Governor Scofield is a man of ideas and his vigorous speech, which he can deliver without doubt Private Secretary Anderson, and others expert in particular phases of the questions discussed are called on for suggestions. But Scofield is not a man to require any one to do his thinking for him. The message will be his. It will be a long one. It will be available in book form, and unless I am in error, put the executive in the attitude of a champion of the people's interests—and that without demagoguery—in a way to surprise the state.

At the Expense of Beaver Dam.

The recent deaths of ex-Speaker Ed Keogh, the veteran Milwaukee printer, and Edward Benson of Fond du Lac, one of the Nestors of Wisconsin journalism, has set many of the old newspaper men of the state reminiscing upon editors and printers of former days. The "Lone Fisherman" of the La Crosse Chronicle not long ago contributed some interesting letters on "Blick" Pomeroy and other worthies of his time type that were most entertaining. The linotype machine has almost exterminated the picturesque journeyman printer, while patent insides, the shears and paste pot have made it possible for almost any one to now be an editor. One is often surprised at the genius he finds coupled up in country sanctuaries. "Blick" Pomeroy was able to break the fetters of his environment and build up a sheet at La Crosse with a national fame and a circulation of 100,000 before he went to New York to eventually go broke. But the tragedy of Pomeroy at the plow finds its enactment most often in the rural print shop. The larger provinces denied them, the editors must expend their energies in the monotonous round of effecting small economies, and their tedious war of attrition with their neighboring brethren. One of the geniuses of early days was the editor of the Horicon Argus, in Dodge county. Considerable jealousy existed between Horicon and the neighboring town of Beaver Dam, which found expression in the columns of their respective journals. The following published in The Argus in 1887 is one of the best specimens of the ridiculous passed back and forth by the rival ink-blingers:

"Beaver Dam is a large city of some 15,000 inhabitants, built of wood, gable end toward the street. It is situated in the midst of a highly fertilized town and promises to be the largest place in this world or the next. It was settled some few years since by one Beaver and about twenty Dams, but the fever and ague shook the 'eaver' off and it is now known as simple B. Dam. Since then the place has improved somewhat. Immense stores, at least 10 feet high and deep in proportion, have been constructed at a cost of \$25.00 each, so constructed as to be taken in whenever a heavy down inundates the city. When this is the case the inhabitants by means of force pumps throw the water from their cellars up into a large lake immediately over the city," etc.

Swell Girls as Good Samaritans.

Girls of fashion, as a rule, don't stick long to philanthropy. They take it up sometimes as a fad, but are apt to weary. But in the "Attie Angels" of Madison is a coterie of charming creatures who can dance all night, and ride behind a spanking team with silver castenets on their harness whenever they please, who yet persevere in good work. There are about fifteen young women in the order, and they represent the fashionable homes of the city. The young women of the Vilas home are all there are daughters of the late General Fairchild, and Dean Bryant of the law school, and Bessie J. Stevens, the corporation lawyer, and the daughter of Horace A. Taylor, the president. The latter young lady has all her father's executive ability and one can see a dirty faced boy or a little girl with porous shoes ringing at her front door bell any time. These girls give a good deal of their time to the work and know the poor families by visitation at their homes; and it is not too much to say the poor system of relief of Madison—the Benevolent Society, the county poor commission—all rally round the work of the "Attie Angels" as a center. The poor families are all listed; the children's ages and names noted—in deed, they are all known in person. The society began in the romantic work of equipping prospective mothers with lay-outs, but acquaintance with the woe in the homes soon lifted the effort to a more general scope. Work is found for the brothers and husbands, the fathers of some "Angels" being large employers of labor, as John A. Johnson, the agricultural implement man, while others have political influence.

A Woman to Scrub the Capitol.

Only the other day one poor woman was added by "Uncle Hoo" Taylor to a position in the capitol. Her duties are to scrub corridors from half-past five to 8 o'clock in the morning—not easy work, but she gets a dollar for it. As for the husband, it is a condition she shall keep away from him, for he's nothing to be proud of.

Another good thing these girls have accomplished; they have induced the proprietor of a big department store (he is a bright young Hebrew) to spread a big Christmas dinner in his store. This year the feast was spread for the third time and 200 little ones sat down to eat twenty-two turkeys. Another society, called the "Cellar Club," made up of younger girls, attempted to do similar good work; but I have not heard from it lately. The "charity" ball was under "Attie Angels" auspices last fall.

Selling Things Below Cost.

I wonder if all the cities of Wisconsin are in the throes of "bargain sales" as Madison is. There are half a dozen sales going on. All of "goods below cost," mostly in clothing lines. If the advertisements are to be believed, it is unnecessary to pay anything like traditional prices for your hats, your trousers, your bonnets, your shoes.

It suggests the conversation between a customer and storekeeper, who had just fitted out his victim in a new suit "below cost."

"How do you manage to do it?" asked the customer, as he shouldered blades to come back with the pants waved contentedly above his ankles. "How can you afford to do it? Every time I come in your store, no matter what I buy, the price is invariably below the cost to yourself."

The storekeeper looked mysteriously about to see that no one could overhear his confidence, and led the customer to a corner of the store.

"My friend," he said, whispering in his ear and taking him by the button hole, "say nothing about it, but there is a little profit in the paper and string."

The Irishman's Revenge.

The people at the state capitol who have leisure on their hands—and to this at certain times there is an exception—are accustomed to exchange pleasantness, and many a "good thing" passes from month to month as rapidly as an effectively as measles circulate in a boarding school. The latest story is of the Irishman who shipped as a deck hand. It is especially enjoyable to those who appreciate the permanently strained relations between the royal Irish and the matchless sons of the Rhine.

Pat was unaccustomed to the sea but applied for a position on the docks. He was scanned rather closely by the captain, who finally told him that he could secure a recommendation if he would be indignant he noted that a German was promptly hired with nothing said as to his character. This mystified Pat a good deal, but he secured a "character," and that afternoon the ship sailed.

The next day the two men were busy swabbing the deck. The sea was running high, and finally one big wave came up over the deck and swept the poor German into the depths. Pat was a superb swimmer, and he was hanging on to something until the peril was past, and then reaching his way back to the wheel, amid the storm, shouted in an excited voice:

"Captain! Captain! that damned Dutchman yes hired without any recommendation has gone off wid yer pall."

ORLANDO BURNETT.

Interesting Discovery at Rome.

A search of the vaults of the Corsini palace in Rome for possible anarchist arrangements to blow up the meeting in anarchist conference, which is meeting in the palace, led to an interesting archaeological discovery of a secret passage from the Corsini palace beneath the river Tiber, where the French embassy is located.—Special Cable New York Sun.

FARM-FIELD AND GARDEN

FILLING THE ICEHOUSE.

A New Wreck—How to Save Time When It Is Most Valuable.

If the icehouse has been constructed on the bank of a creek, river or other large stream of water, it may be filled by drawing the ice directly from the water into the house, by steam or horsepower, or, if built on a small scale, the ice may be hauled by wagon and, in many instances, run into the house near the top by simply using a skid, after drawing to a point higher than the house. I have seen icehouses located in the barnyard or near to it and filled by drawing up to the barn floor and pushing the ice off at the height of the wagon bed, from which point it would run in at the top of the icehouse and then have a drop of 15 feet to the bottom. This makes a very convenient way of getting ice in, and if the barnyard and its surroundings are what they should be the location is to be recommended rather than advised against.

With four or five inches of sawdust in the bottom and all openings closed, the filling is a simple matter and consists in placing the ice as compactly as possible, building it up solid against the outside wall. I am aware that some will say this is wrong and that it should be placed three or four inches from the wall and this space rammed with sawdust. This, it is true, is a correct principle, but it is certainly a false economy. If it is filled close to the wall, much time will be saved when time is an important item, and soon after spring opens up this space will be found ready and may be filled and packed with sawdust on a wet day when time is less valuable than at filling time.

The ice all in, care should be taken to see that it is covered from a foot to 18 inches deep over the entire surface. A very careful examination should be made to be certain that no air enters under the ice, and it should be excluded, as nearly as possible, from all around, for, it is an air current rather than warm weather that melts ice.

Professor J. F. Hinkman, whose advice, as expressed in The National Stockman and Farmer, is here given, says in conclusion that, in building and filling icehouses the same object should be sought after as in building a silo—namely, the exclusion of air. The same principle in taking out ice applies in taking out ensilage—namely, make it a rule to expose the least possible surface.

Terms Used in Fertilizer Analysis.

The terms used to express the results of analysis are self explanatory for the most part. Attention is called, however, by the New York station to "water soluble" phosphoric acid and nitrogen. While manufacturers are required to guarantee only the amount of available phosphoric acid (water soluble plus reverter or citrate soluble), yet it seems desirable that consumers should know what proportion of the available is water soluble. The amounts of available phosphoric acid being equal one would choose by preference a fertilizer containing the larger amount of water soluble phosphoric acid.

The water soluble nitrogen includes nitrogen present in the form of ammonia salts and nitrates together with that present in small amounts of soluble organic matter.

It should not be inferred that water soluble nitrogen is of more value than the rest. It is, of course, more readily available so far as it consists of nitrates, but it must be remembered that nitrogen in this form leaches and is lost to plants more readily than nitrogen in other forms.

The Cost of Protein in Feed.

An important point in the purchase of feeds is to select those which furnish the protein the cheapest. This is the substance desired more than any other when the feeds are purchased for the purpose of enriching the rations made from home grown produce. While it is impossible to obtain feeds which do not contain more or less of the other compounds, fat and carbohydrates, the purchase is virtually the purchase of protein, and thus, other things being equal, the one containing the largest amount of this compound is the one most useful for the purpose. Feeds that are extremely rich in protein, however, require to be used with care in order that the animal may not in any way be injured. In calling attention to these points the New Jersey station says that of four kinds—viz, cottonseed meal, gluten meal, linseed meal and gluten feed—the gluten feeds may be fed in larger amounts without danger of injury than the others. The Chicago gluten, the cottonseed and linseed meals should be used in rations for dairy cows in quantities not to exceed two or three pounds per day.

Don't Pay to Winter Ticks.

In our experience with sheep we have learned long ago that it pays big to dip all our sheep stock—rams, ewes and lambs—both spring and fall, says a writer in The National Stockman. For about seven years we used a homemade wooden tank which we had lined with tin. This tank was suitable for holding 100 gallons of dip and in it we dipped by hand all our sheep and lambs mostly twice a year. When at several times we omitted the fall dipping on account of press of work and apparent lack of time, we were almost invariably at greater expense of time, labor and dip when we realized that we must dip. By reference to our journal it is found we dipped sheep Dec. 2, Dec. 8, Jan. 13 and March 5. These dipped in March were yearlings and were first shorn, then dipped and dried in the sun and were afterward housed in warm stables and a few of the thin ones were blanketed with gunnybags. Of one thing I am certain, it does not pay to winter ticks.

THE UNDOING OF A DOUBT

BY HUGO ST. FINISTERRE, MD.

AUTHOR OF "WHO'S WHO" ETC. ETC.

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[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER IX.

It will be remembered that the night was clear and starlit. There would be no moon until next morning, and it was so now that the additional light was not likely to be appreciable. There was scarcely a cloud in the sky, so that it was easy to distinguish objects at a distance of 15 or 20 yards.

The gentle wind was crisp and pleasant, and I breathed deep drafts after my long confinement in the stuffy room of the inn. The ozone, with the reawakening of hope, filled me with delicious joy. I was strong and brave.

Such was my mood when I was startled by the unmistakable sound of a footfall behind me. My first thought was that Archie Hunter had joined his parent to the search and was trying to steal upon me from the rear. I wheeled, revolver in hand, and faced the new danger.

I was looking over an undulating meadow which sloped away in the gloom beyond sight. Neither on the right nor left could its boundary be detected. It was at the rear of the inn, and therefore lay away from the main road, which I dared not travel, since the indignant citizens, determined not to be balked of their prey, would scour the whole country for me, and it would be impossible to throw them off my track.

Though I had heard the stealthy footfall, I could not see anything to explain it. So far as I was able to judge, no man was in sight and yet it was incredible that my ears should have deceived me.

Scanning my surroundings, I observed that the field upon whose margin I was standing was uncultivated, and a little to the left was what appeared to be a natural hummock. With no special object in mind, I walked toward it, when to my astonishment, it rose to its feet with the question:

"Hello, dat yo', Marse Hank?"

It was a short, stocky negro who thus addressed me, and without stopping to explain his blunder as to my identity I demanded:

"Who are you?"

"Huh, down' yo' know Rastus Brown, Colonel Mansley's nigger?"

"What are you doing here?"

The question seemed to strike the African as excessively funny, for he humped his shoulders and chuckled.

"Who yo' s'pose sent me?"

"I haven't any idea."

"Haint, eh? Yah, yah! Why, Miss Esther done sent me."

"What for?"

"Wid her compliments and de special obsequy dat yo'll run' like de debil."

"Did she say that?"

"Doan' member de words obzactly, but dat's what she meant. I say, Marse Hank, yo' gib 'em de slip mighty slick, didn't yo'?"

"How do you know I did?"

"Seed yo' do'."

"You saw me? Where were you at the time I came out the window?"

"Standin' back and bossin' de job."

"What brought you here at this late hour of the night?"

"I come wid Miss Esther. She warn't afeard, but I thought I'd better look after her 'cause sho am younger dan me, yo' know."

"And what made Miss Esther leave her house at so late an hour?"

"Yo' see, de colonel come home last night wid de news dat de folks had yo' locked up fur boss stealin' and dat dey was gwine to hang yo' fur takin' his pet animal. De colonel was awful rampagin' and swore he hoped dey would hang yo' if it was yo' dat stole de chestnut boss, fur de colonel don't seem to hab much love fur a boss 'tief."

"What did Miss Esther say?"

"She didn't say nothin', but cried kind ob quietlike after de colonel had gone out ob de parlor. Den she tol me when he warn't round dat I was to scorch her dat night from her home to a sartin place dat she didn't name. So we come down, and when she found out whar dey was fattenin' yo' up so dat yo' would be fit to kill de man, sho made me stand back out ob de way while she slipped up and rose de window and den slipped off ag'in jes' afore yo' fell out on de ground."

The meaning of all this was apparent. Miss Esther Mansley, if not engaged in marriage to the conscienceless Henry Boyer, loved him despite his worthlessness and the fact that he had stolen a valuable horse belonging to her father. It was that feeling which caused her to make her way stealthily to the inn late at night under the escort of her faithful servant and to release me, believing I was her lover. The act was womanlike, and who shall blame her therefor, even though she knew the unworthiness of the mercenary that had won her affection?

But after all I had nothing to do with this phase of the business. So far as I was concerned the young woman had built better than she knew. I was breathing the free air of heaven and should continue to do so or know the reason why.

"Rastus, you say Miss Esther wishes me to run and 'tis de best thing for me to do, but is she say in what direction?"

"I s'pose from her observations dat she meant fur yo' to run to de debil, which am de same as runnin' like de debil."

"But, not being acquainted with the

country—What the mischief are you laughing at?" I angrily demanded as the negro chuckled.

"Marse Hank, yo' jokin when yo' say yo' don't know much 'bout dis country."

It was a waste of the precious minutes to seek to convince Erastus Brown of the truth. I appealed to his good opinion of himself.

"What do you advise? What direction is best for me to take?"

"My advice am to head fur Noo Orleans and not stop runnin' day or night till yo' got dere. It am only free, four thousand miles, and I s'pose yo'll get tired, but when yo' arrive dere, yo'll be safe and yo' kin take a good, long rest. Morcy heben," suddenly exclaimed the African, "did yo' hear dat?"

It was a dismal, mournful sound that rose on the night air, coming from some point apparently miles distant. I took it for the cry of a wolf in some swamp or woods and set it down as unworthy of attention at the time.

Although I had made my escape from the house, I was still near it. Cy Walters and Archie Hunter would not sit down and wait for daylight before making another move against me, and unless morning found me several miles from that spot it would find me in imminent peril of being recaptured or shot down.

Another fact was not to be forgotten. Although I had possession of an excellent revolver, only three chambers were loaded, and I was without an additional cartridge, for Jim Duncan when he relieved me of my weapon took good care, as I have related, to supply himself with the accompanying ammunition. It was necessary, therefore, that I should abandon those three charges until the direst necessity compelled me to appeal to them.

"You know, I have been away for some time, Erastus," I said desperately. "I shall depend upon you to guide me to a secure hiding place." Lead on.

No doubt the African deemed me eccentric that night, but probably he laid it to my flustered condition. He muttered something which I did not catch and turned straight about and started across the broad spreading meadow to which I have referred. I followed a few paces behind him.

As nearly as I remember, we walked an eighth of a mile without any perceptible change of direction. Then my guide turned to the left, and in a few minutes we were making our way through low, swampy ground, where the water wet my shoes. Dense stubby trees and bushes loomed up in front.

"Where am you leading me, Erastus?" I asked sharply.

"Gracious heben, doan' yo' know, Marse Hank!"

It would not do to throw away time with this fellow. I spoke with sternness and laid my hand on the butt of the pistol at my hip.

"Erastus, after this when I ask you a question answer me if you don't want me to shoot you. What place is this to which you are leading me?"

"If an' Black Man's swamp."

"What's that?"

"Dat's whar de runaway slaves, sometimes used to hide. De swamp am so

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There were three men after me, Cy Walters, Archie Hunter and the owner of the bloodhound that had just finished his last hunt for a flying fugitive. It so happened that the bereaved dog owner was in the lead, he probably being better acquainted with the peculiarities of his animal, but the others were only a short distance behind.

The sight of the motionless form on the ground filled the man with irascible rage. With an imprecation, he bounded forward and passed over the carcass, as if to make sure of the truth. A glance was sufficient. Then, Winchester in hand, he glared around for sight of the one who had done the deed.

He was in time to catch sight of my vanishing form, as he brought his gun to his shoulder, while Walters and Hunter had just dashed into the clearing. Casting one glance over my shoulder, I leaped among the trees and dodged to one side with my head bent low, as the bullet whistled over me.

But I had not yet shaken off my pursuers, and the chase was on once more with redoubled vigor.

CHAPTER XI.

My pursuers were so close to me that there was danger of betraying myself by the noise I made in hurrying through the wood. The clearing gave them opportunity to run across it much faster than I could pick my way through the undergrowth.

Bearing this in mind, my object was to reach a point where I could not be discovered in the obscurity unless the men came directly upon me. It was already established that there had been but one bloodhound on my trail, and he being disposed of, nothing more was to be dreaded from his species.

Naturally I made an abrupt change in my course as soon as I was fairly in the wood. I moved to the left, considerably slowing my gait, with a view of suppressing every sound of my movements. It was impossible to do more than partly to succeed, for the bushes

and vines were so intricate that no one other than an American Indian, could have advanced without noise, and the sound of the eager footsteps almost on my heels kept me going when I ought to have been still.

I had traversed less than 50 yards in this manner when I paused and listened for evidence of my pursuers, but the stillness of the swamp was profound. Probably they had stopped with the same object. Any race they did not know exactly where I was, and I determined not to give up the advantage.

The uneasy feeling, however, which came with the certainty that they were close at hand led me to edge further off, doing so with such stealthy care that I was sure not to betray myself.

My progress of necessity was slow, but still it was progress, and that was a consolation.

Suddenly I felt a cold sensation in the foot which I thrust forward, as with bowed head I parted the bushes in front so as to admit of my noiseless advance. The cause of the chill was apparent. I had placed my foot in water that came over the shoe top. Since, however, the thing could not be helped and the foot seemed to rest on firm support I did not withdraw it. Still leaning over I advanced the other foot and was startled to find the water reach half way to my knee.

"This won't do," I reflected as I withdrew. "By and by a swim will do."

That such was the fact became apparent the next moment, when I perceived with the aid of the star gleam that I was standing on the edge of a stream of water whose depth I had already found, rapidly increased from the shore. It was easy to distinguish the other bank, which was hardly 20 feet away. I had come to the side of a creek that wound through Black Man's swamp and could reach the farther shore only by swimming.

All will understand my feeling that safety could not be attained except by placing myself on the other bank. The belief was chimerical, but it was none the less urgent for that. My aversion to swimming the stream, however, was intense. The water was chilly, and I should be excessively uncomfortable in my saturated and dragged clothing. Some other means of ferrying the creek must be found.

Meanwhile I did not forget my pursuers, who were undoubtedly picking their way through the wood much nearer me than was pleasant. Because of this fear I began stealing along the bank of the dark stream in the weak hope of finding a favorable place for crossing, though sensible at the same time of the absurdity of the expectation.

"By gracious, but that's lucky!" I exclaimed within the following ten minutes as I halted at the base of a thick cypress, as I judged it to be, which, standing on the edge of the creek just before me, grew straight toward the other bank, as if nature had set out with the purpose of forming a foot-bridge, but changed her mind just before reaching the farther shore, and, curving upward gradually, attained the

perpendicular. Thus the first twenty feet of the trunk took the form of a bow, after which the course was as vertical as that of a mountain pine.

"I could ask for a better bridge," was my conclusion after a brief study of the course of the vegetable crank in front of me.

Being without any luggage, my limbs were free, and, hesitating only long enough to make sure of my bearings, I carefully climbed upon the trunk, which was almost horizontal, with a diameter of nearly two feet. No limbs appeared until at the point farthest from the bank which I was leaving—that is, where the trunk began curving upward toward the perpendicular. There a bifurcation took place, the tree dividing as near as may be into halves, each of which again subdivided until the smaller limbs and branches were numberless.

I regarded this conformation as fortunate, since it offered a good support from which to leap to the shore that was not distant.

"With so broad a base and the firm, shaggy bark upon which to rest my feet, it ought to have been easy to traverse the brief distance upright. I should have done so had the sun been shining; but, as it was, I began creeping forward on my hands and knees, ready for any treachery in my bridge.

I had not gone half the distance when a shiver of frost passed through me at the reflection that I was repeating in a small way the experience of a few minutes before. In other words, I had advanced into the open, where I was in view of my pursuers if they should happen to reach the stream anywhere near where I did. Had this thought occurred to me before setting out I should have delayed my action until there was more assurance on that point, but it was too late to turn back, and with more nervousness than I had felt since starting on my flight I hurriedly crept along the trunk, not pausing until I reached its first fork.

The vast relief of this situation will be understood when it is stated that it gave me the benefit of the shadow cast by the branches above as well as by those of the shore. There was little starlight, but it was mighty comfortable to know that at that moment none of it reached me. Clinging one arm about the large limb for steadiness, I rose to the upright posture, so close now to the farther bank that it was an easy leap to reach it. Standing thus, secure for the moment from detection, I turned my head and peered into the darkness which had just been placed behind me.

"I've been mighty lucky so far," I muttered. "I shouldn't be surprised if those three fellows were near the base of that tree."

By heavens, I was right! The thought had hardly time to frame itself when the crackling of a twig told that my pursuers had reached the very spot. Had there been any doubt of the fact it was removed by a voice which I recognized as that of the grim and terrible Cy Walters:

"He was heading this way when we last heard him."

His gruff tones were in so low a key that but for the profound stillness I should not have caught the words. Although aware of the exact point whence the sound issued, I could not see him nor either of his companions.

"I wonder if he crossed on that tree," remarked another, though I was not sufficiently familiar with the voice to identify the speaker.

"It would be just like him. Hank knows every turning of the swamp."

"And that's just why he wouldn't climb over here," added Cy.

"Why not?"

"'Cause he knows he wouldn't gain nothin' by it."

He'd gain as much as by going anywhere else."

A couple of us oughter foller and find out," observed a man who, I supposed, was the owner of the detestable bloodhound, a suspicion that was confirmed by his addendum:

"I'd rather head stole all the horses in Mississippi than to shoot Victor. Hank Boyer has got to settle with me for that."

"If you want, you kin foller him over that tree," said Cy. "It may be Hank was fool enough to try it, but Archie and me will push things on this side of the creek."

"It's a good idea anyway for us to divide. Some one will be sure to run ag'in in the swamp and have it out with him."

And with this reasonable remark the owner of the lamented dog stepped upon the horizontal trunk and began moving toward me, crouching among the limbs a few paces away, with the immovable conviction that matters were growing more interesting with each passing minute.

CHAPTER XII.

Nothing was more certain than if I remained where I stood for two minutes longer a collision between the man and myself must take place. Instead of creeping along the trunk of the tree, as I had done, he walked upright, or rather slightly inclined, his head and shoulders thrown forward like an Indian striding an enemy through the woods.

Being outside of all shadow and in the full starlight, he was in plain view, while unable to see me, though he was likely to catch sight of my figure with a step or two farther advance. He carried a Winchester in his right hand, as if it were a balancing pole, though such aid was unnecessary. At that critical instant I made the mistake of leaping from my perch to the ground.

The distance was so short that it was easily accomplished, but the removal of my weight, strong as was the massive trunk, gave it a faint, perceptible jar, so that nothing of the slight noise made by my feet as they struck the ground. My pursuer noted both and came to an abrupt halt midway over the natural bridge.

He did not speak, but brought his rifle around in front and grasped it with both hands, ready to bring it to a level and fire on the instant. I ought to

have remained motionless on my perch until he was within arm's length, but having made one blunder I committed a second by forming the sudden conviction that he saw me and was about to fire; whereas the only information he could receive was through his sense of hearing.

"Hands up, or you are a dead man!" My voice, low, but distinct, must have started the bravest person under the circumstances. Like Cy Walters, he appreciated when a foe had the drop on him, and without a word he elevated both hands, holding his Winchester as if Cy when brought to bay under somewhat similar conditions.

"If you speak or move, I shall bore you through," I added in the same impressive voice. "My pistol is aimed at your breast, and I only want the excuse to serve you as I did the other dog a few minutes ago."

Wormwood and gall must have been his reflections at that moment, but there was no help for it.

My dread was that Cy Walters and Archie Hunter, being so near, would have their suspicions roused and hurry back to the spot, in which event my own situation would be anything but enviable. I had formed my plan and now carried it out.

Nothing was heard of the couple who were threatening their way up the bank

regarding the fact that one of my pursuers knew the precise spot where I had passed over the stream. It would be the easiest matter in the world for a bloodhound to trail me along the trunk to and from the point where I had landed. At daylight the vigilantes would be after me, again, and by summing the dogs to their aid most speedily run me down unless I adopted more drastic measures. It was because of this certainty that I decided to keep near the creek, in order to take to it the moment the necessity appeared.

My overwhelming disadvantage lay in knowing nothing about Black Man's swamp. The negro Erastus had said that its area was extensive and during and before wartime many runaway slaves had found refuge within its recesses. It followed that it was a good hiding place, though a persistent hunt was certain to unearth me in a comparatively brief while.

When I had advanced a few rods, I stopped to listen. So far as I could ascertain none of my enemies was moving near me.

"What an unprecedented situation!" I reflected. "I, a freeborn citizen of the United States, a man never before charged with crime, am a fugitive in a Mississippi swamp from a mob of men, all clamoring for my life and certain to give me short shrift if they once lay hands on me. I am charged with doing that which it is impossible for me to do and am strenuously believed to be guilty, for no other reason than that the real criminal and I resemble each other. Will this tragedy go on until in some way the truth becomes manifest or will not the truth be known until I have paid the penalty for another's misdoing?"

The thought thrilled me with burning anger, and I felt as if it would be a pleasure to wing every one of the mob that had closed their ears to reason and refused to give me half a show for my life. Still it would only complicate matters to begin shooting, though every law would justify me, and I resolved again to reserve the three charges in my revolver for the last extremity.

At this moment, when I had forecasted, as I believed, the events of the next few hours, a wholly unlooked-for incident gave a new and extraordinary turn to the whole business.

(To be continued.)

TOLD IT ALL TO A CAT.

How a Woman Expressed Her Opinion of a Former Friend.

Mrs. C. Bollinger and Mrs. J. Delger are next-door neighbors in Highland Falls, N. Y., and until a few days ago were good friends. Then they had a falling out, which has resulted in threats of a lawsuit which should be brought, will be the first of its kind on record. Mrs. Bollinger went to the health department and complained that her erstwhile friend was throwing dirty water on the street in front of her house, thereby violating an ordinance. A health officer called on Mrs. Bollinger in regard to the matter. Then Mrs. Bollinger began to promenade daily, taking her cat along and haranguing the little beast about Mrs. Delger until its fur began to fly. The hearing capacity of a Maltese cat has yet to be determined in court, but it is averred that Mrs. Bollinger found it necessary to talk loud enough to be heard a block away. One afternoon the gentle Mrs. Bollinger tied her four-footed confederate to a sled, so that it could not get away, dragged it down the street and fed it choicest of all kinds of mean remarks about her former friend. What with the howls of the half-frozen victim and the shrill tones of her owner's voice, all the small boys in the town had an afternoon of joy. Mrs. Delger objects to this second-hand abuse. Therefore Mr. Gump, her lawyer, has served notice on Mrs. Bollinger that "unless the said conversations are discontinued forthwith" he will begin legal proceedings. It is also inferred in this notice that, while the Maltese cat is only a passive partner in the offenses, Mrs. Bollinger talks more than enough for both—it's worse, indeed, than two cats, even at night.

Elevator Conductors' Ways.

Have you ever studied the different methods of the men who run the elevators up and down in the large stores downtown? Some jerk you up in a successive series of bounds, never stop exactly at the required floor and let you down again as if feeling their way carefully till you think that the machine is out of order. Others fly through upward space till you know the sickening sensation that greets the sensibilities of men in a balloon and tumble down to earth again with the rushing swiftness of a descending aerolite. Then there is the careful individual who never misses a landing nor a call, never causes your head to feel abnormally light nor makes you desire a bed after leaving his car. The proper and perfect elevator runner seems a being born, not educated.

High Treason.

Citizen—I am John Smith, author of the well-known economical treatise entitled, "What is money? Police Sergeant—Well, Mr. Smith, what can we do for you? Citizen—I have just been victimized by a green goods man

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Professor Dellner Drowned in Nybro Bay. Probably From an Accident—Count Eoelshild Dead—Gold in Finnmark. Notable Gathering at Christiania—Arabian Expedition of Count Carlos.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

Madame Pagerskiold has departed for America.

King Oscar has awarded the medal "in arte et in rebus" to Govan Bjorkman, Ph. D.

Dr. Swen Hedlin has been made an honorary member of the geographical society of Helsingfors.

King Oscar gave the so-called "tail-manna motagning" Dec. 6. About 800 people shook hands with his majesty.

During the last 15 years not less than 10,000 persons have drowned in the Baltic and Lake Maler, surrounding Stockholm.

Dr. Ellor Ankingsd, well known in Stockholm circles as an aggressive agitator of women's rights, died a few days ago, 65 years old.

The "skee" sport at Skansen is becoming quite a drawing card for visitors. Hundreds of "skee" men may be seen in the park every day.

John W. Bergstrom, formerly editor of the "Temperian" has been arrested and sentenced to four months imprisonment for the embezzlement of 4,000 crowns.

The Lena expedition has now arrived at Jeniseik. Their search for Andreev has so far been vain. The next station which the expedition contemplates reaching is Krasnojarsk.

Major Lieutenant Bergensd, of the Helsing regiment, passed away a few days ago, aged 71 years. He was promoted captain in 1864 and has ever since been in the service of the Swedish army.

Professor Passon, the eminent eye and ear specialist of Heidelberg, has arrived at Stockholm for the purpose of making a diagnosis of Prince Gustaf Adolf's ear disease which it is said is commencing to be exceedingly aggravating.

Professor A. Lindberg, the engraver, will present King Oscar with a very valuable medal on his majesty's 10th birthday, Jan. 21. The medal contains on one side a picture of the king and on the other is recorded the most noteworthy occurrences during his reign.

The "Linnea Parfymfabrik" is a new enterprise which has been started by G. Wolfenstein, a prominent photographer of Stockholm. Mr. Wolfenstein was formerly a resident of New Bedford, Conn., but for the past 15 years has been interested in photography on a large scale in the Swedish capital.

Herr Grip, Sweden's minister at Washington, has received from the state department a letter of thanks and appreciation for the services rendered American soldiers by the army physician, Dr. Rindberg, during his stay in Cuba. The letter, with compliments from Minister Grip, has been forwarded to Dr. Rindberg.

Count Carlos' Arabian expedition has, according to a letter received by King Oscar Nov. 31, boarded the Swedish steamer Gottfrid at Aden. The count relates that the members of the expedition are enjoying excellent health, but that he will now be unable to send any additional news until next spring. The objective of the expedition is the interior of Arabia, where scientific as well as purely geographical explorations will be made.

The body of Professor Rjalmar Diller was found in Nybro bay, near the royal bams, a few days ago, where it is thought the professor had accidentally drowned. Professor Diller, who was an eminent chemist, was well known in educational circles in Stockholm. He was born in Sater in 1831, and graduated from the academic department of Upsala university in 1879, and in 1883 from the medical department of the same university. He was several times honored by the "Karolinska" institute, where he, in 1886, won the "doktorsgraden."

Count Carl F. Hoehschild passed away at his estate in Bellings, Skane, a few days ago. He was born in Copenhagen Sept. 13, 1831, and was a son of Count Carl Hoehschild, who was minister of Sweden and Norway at Denmark in the '30s. He started to become prominent in Swedish politics as early as 1850-60, when he became a member of the riksdag. He became minister of foreign affairs and in this capacity he showed his excellent diplomatic training to splendid advantage. He was also much interested in literature and has been spoken of as an author of no small ability. In 1869 he published a book entitled "Desiro Reine de Swoode et de Norvoge," which brought him a reputation as an author.

Göteborg.

Several yachts and smaller fishing craft were destroyed during the recent storm along the coast.

Pernilla Tupesson, who murdered her infant child a few months ago, has been sentenced to life imprisonment.

The Göteborg police force has recently been largely increased. Drunken rows and fights are apparently increasing also.

A stock company named "Karl Johans Makuliska Aktierbolag" has been established in this city with a capital of 300,000 crowns.

The postoffice department of this city will arrange "postboxes" such as are used in America. This will be the first of the kind in Sweden.

The "Göteborgs hogre latin-laroverk" celebrated its 250th anniversary Dec. 9. The gymnasium was established in 1650, and has since been conducted in connection with the latin school.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

Harold Halvorsen, station director at Grorud, is dead.

Jacob G. Jacobson, a prominent grocer of Christiania, is dead.

K. Bjorknes has resigned from the editorship of "Landmandsposten."

The Knosen estate in Solor has been sold to Arne Glorvigen for 100,000 crowns.

The Eker lime factory, in Stjordalen, was recently sold to Halvor Edvardson for 100,000 crowns.

Dr. Elvind Krogh will succeed Dr. Scharffenberg as assistant physician at the Gaustad insane asylum.

Bishop Sverdrup's health is slowly improving and his many friends now entertain hopes for his recovery.

During the month of October last 36 Norwegian sailing vessels were lost at sea, aggregating a tonnage of 15,398.

The Lovanger seminary, which a few days ago celebrated its 25th anniversary, has had an attendance of 125 students during the past year.

Sleighting and skating have been excellent during the past few weeks in the capital, and hundreds are enjoying themselves in consequence.

The Benheim school building in Gausdal has recently been sold to Madam Mathiesen, who contemplates transforming it into a sanatorium.

The weekly "Agder," with printing establishment and paper factory, has been purchased by Editor Thomas Thorsvik, who will take charge Jan. 1.

K. Kramstad of Brandhu has been appointed "lendmand" of the Gran district. Mr. Kramstad has been "amtsmand" in this district for a number of years.

The storthing has voted an annual pension to the widow of Lars Peterson, a member of the "Frans" crew, who died shortly after the return of the expedition.

N. R. Lier and Holmer Solberg shot 18 moose on a recent hunting expedition in Kinesaker. It was one of the biggest "hunts" which has ever been made in this vicinity.

"Nordre Fallrum" is the name of a stock company which was recently organized in Skien with a capital of 100,000 crowns. The company will be interested chiefly in real estate business.

There was a very notable gathering in Christiania last evening ago in honor of Knut Bergslien, when 30 of Norway's distinguished artists had gathered to do Mr. Bergslien honor. The spread was rich and substantial and the decorations were, of course, artistic. Uchermann, well known as a landscape artist, acted as toastmaster. Mr. Bergslien is one of Norway's prominent sculptors.

J. Molbach, a well known grocer of Christiania, sent an expedition of eight men under the leadership of C. M. Anderson, a Kiondiker, to Finnmarken in February last. Reports from the party are very encouraging, and it is said that some large quantities of gold have been discovered. Several large expeditions of gold seekers will start from Christiania for Finnmarken in the near future.

Tromsø.

The beautiful "Byrasen" estate was sold a few days ago to Commissioner Eyo of this city for 60,000 crowns.

The steamer "Tromsø" was dashed to pieces on the rocks in the bay during the recent storm along the Norwegian coast. Four lives were lost.

At a recent meeting of the Typographical union in this city it was decided to make a demand for higher wages, which, if not granted, would bring on a general strike. The printers in Norway are an active and aggressive set and believe in upholding their rights.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

The Aarhus kommune contemplates a loan of 3,000,000 crowns.

King Christian is in excellent health since his return from Gmunden.

The "Holbæk Amts Avis" celebrated its 30th anniversary a few days ago.

C. Sorensen Christensen has been appointed principal of the Hjelstrup school at Snerbjerg.

The "Frodesdal" estate in Taudrup near Horsens has been sold to Johannes Zvergius for 55,000 crowns.

Rov. P. A. Jensen has been chosen pastor of the Herson and Kleitrup congregations of the Viborg diocese.

Attorney J. J. Koefoed of Esbjerg has been appointed bookkeeper of the Sparekassen for Bordingland and vicinity.

Captain Lauritz Ovtizan of the Twenty-ninth battalion died at the garrison hospital a few days ago aged 73 years.

J. Juhl has sold his hotel near Kollund strand to Karl Duns of Flensborg for 65,000 marks, of which 20,000 were paid in cash.

The employees of the Magensen mechanical works of Copenhagen are on a strike. They demand higher wages and a change of working hours.

Adjunkt Munster will take charge of the "Froderiksborg Amts Avis" from Jan. 1. He was formerly editor of the "Venstre Folkeblad" in Sorø.

P. Halse of Skive sold a blooded horse, "Valdemar," a few days ago for 18,000 crowns. This was one of the most valuable horses in Denmark.

Wett & Wessels dry goods store at Svanborg was completely destroyed by fire about a week ago. It was the largest establishment in the city. Estimated loss is 75,000 crowns.

The large "Emdrupgaard" estate near Hartkorn has recently been sold to Attorney Wolff of Copenhagen for 200,000 crowns. This estate is one of the largest country seats in Denmark.

Major General C. F. Holten is dead, aged 81 years. The deceased was until 1890 the adjutant of the present king and was chief of the king's "adjutants" from 1880 to 1882. Another notable death is that of the Landthingsmand Lars Erickson at the age of 72 years.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

LIFE AND CROP ZONES.

Arena Adapted to Certain Crops—Resources of West and South.

With a view to determining the areas best adapted for various crops the biological survey of the department of agriculture has been engaged for several years in collecting data for mapping the natural life zones of the United States. A detailed study of the distribution of the native animals and plants has been made in the belief that areas inhabited by indigenous species coincide with those most suitable for certain varieties of fruit and cereals and for breeds of domesticated animals. This investigation has now progressed far enough to permit the publication during the past year of a revised map of the life zones of the United States and two reports containing the results of more general interest to farmers and horticulturists.

One of these reports comprised a description of the life zones and crop zones of the United States, with lists of the more important varieties of fruits and grains adapted to each area, the other an investigation of the geographic distribution of some of the more important cereals. The latter bulletin, based on reports from more than 1,000 grain growers, showed the areas in which about 80 of the more important varieties of corn, wheat and oats are now profitably cultivated and the regions where these varieties may be expected to succeed. Field work was continued during the year in Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, British Columbia and northern Mexico with greater precision than had hitherto been possible in these regions.

In addition to the foregoing the report of the secretary of agriculture for 1898 states that the work for the immediate future comprises a combination of field work outlining the life zones of the Pacific coast and investigations on varieties of fruits, vegetables and field crops similar to that already undertaken in the case of cereals. An investigation which is of special interest at this time is a thorough examination of the fauna and flora of the tropical region which lies along our southern border and enters the United States at several points.

Now, island possessions are entirely within this region, and present an inviting field for exploration. As their resources become more generally known the question of what semitropical products can still be profitably grown in Florida and the Gulf states is likely to become a very important and practical one in several of the southern states.

Strawberries in New Hampshire.

The cultivation of this fruit is gradually extending to this state. Since apples have paid so poorly, many farmers, where there were any markets, have given much attention to this fruit. They have cultivated it as a field crop, manuring and tending the plants about as they would corn and potatoes. The distance planted has been four feet between rows and 1½ or two feet between plants. Set in this way there is ample space for using horsepower in cultivation. Many of our farmers think that strawberries are a more certain crop than potatoes and about as cheaply produced. They need more weeding, but not so much spraying with Paris green, says a New Hampshire correspondent of The American Cultivator.

Of varieties the Crescent is still much planted, as is the Haverland, although the latter is being discarded, as it is too soft. The Brandywine has given much satisfaction. It may not be so prolific as some varieties, but it is a fine, solid berry, that can be transported long distances. The Clyde is being extensively tested, and thus far it is satisfactory. The Greenville is a good, all round variety that is planted extensively.

Must the Farmer Pay For Good Roads?

The clever little pamphlet of the League of American Wheelmen entitled "Must the Farmer Pay For Good Roads?" which has been adopted by the United States department of agriculture as circular No. 31 of the division of road inquiry appears to have two objects in view—first, to correct any apprehension that the movement for good roads inaugurated by the wheelmen is an attempt to put the burden of the expense upon the shoulders of the farmer and to give a better understanding of the system of state aid to road building which has been for a number of years in force in New Jersey and has been adopted in Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New York. This system affords practical information about the best methods of building roads. Illustrations add to the interest of this well planned, well written little treatise, which no wide awake farmer should neglect to read.

Where Ginseng Thrives.

The unanimous testimony is that it thrives best in rich soil and in dense shade. Some reports it most often found in beech woods, others in forests consisting largely of oak. "Northern slopes" and "deep oaks" are common expressions used by correspondents in describing the locations in which it most frequently grows. A correspondent living in Ballard county writes that it does best there in rich soil on what is known as second bottom land. From the testimony it appears that it does well where either sandstone or limestone rocks prevail at the surface, but there is a slight preponderance of testimony in favor of its more thrifty growth and greater abundance in regions where sand is present in the soil. What it wants is soil rich in vegetable matter and shade, and with these two conditions fulfilled it seems to do well anywhere in Kentucky, according to evidence gathered by the station of that state.

WINTERING BEES.

Protection Out of Doors Versus Placing Hives in the Cellar.

In the northern states no one now thinks of wintering bees out of doors without protection. Some beekeepers use double wall hives, the space between the walls being filled with chaff. Others use single wall hives, which are cheaper, and they are protected with chaff, sawdust, forest leaves or the like, this material being laid in place by an outer case made for the purpose or by a packing box of some kind. Sometimes hives are protected by being placed in long rows, boards being put up at the front, back and ends, then the packing material is put in and a roof put over all. The packing ought to be three or four inches thick at the sides and five or six deep on top.

There is much talk of the damage done by moisture in outdoor wintering. The moisture does no harm so long as it is in the form of vapor, and it will remain in that form unless it comes in contact with some cold surface. Some make arrangements for this moisture to pass off above the brood nest, but this makes more or less of a draft, through the hive. A better way is to have the hives so well protected that the cold air cannot strike the walls, then there will be no condensation. The place to give ventilation is at the bottom. Put a rim two inches high under each hive. Have an entrance in the upper edge of the rim. This will do away with all clogging of the entrance with dead bees, and no dead bees will become damp and mouldy from the moisture that escapes from the cluster.

Plenty of bees and an abundance of stores are needed in outdoor wintering, but it has the advantage that a warm day allows the bees an opportunity to fly. If it were not for this advantage, the wintering of bees out of doors in the north would not be very successful.

There is no way in which the wintering of bees in the north can be reduced to so exact a science as by wintering them in the cellar or special repository. The strength of the colonies and the amount and quality of the stores present are controlled, but in the open air these things cannot be kept nearly the same. In short, the condition can be made the same year after year. If we will, one year, and learn why the hive will not be repeated. Another great advantage of cellar wintering is the saving of stores. At the very lowest estimate a saving of from six to ten pounds per colony is effected. With 200 colonies in the cellar this means a saving of \$100.

The time to put bees in the cellar is just before the coming of hard, freezing weather. The idea is to leave them out as long as there is a fair prospect of their enjoying another flight, and yet get them in before the first snowstorm. When putting them in, manage to have the weakest colonies at the top of the piles of hives, as this part of the cellar is warmer than near the floor. Leave the bottom boards in the yard and put two inch pieces on the top of each hive, thus raising each one at least two inches from the one below.

The regulation temperature is 45 degrees, but temperature is not the only point to be considered. Moisture, strength of colonies, kind of hives, etc., all have a bearing. A moist cellar must be kept at a higher temperature than a dry one. The best guide is the behavior of the bees themselves. If they are restless and noisy, it is likely that the temperature is not right—that is, if the temperature is of the right quality, says W. Z. Hatcher, with whom the foregoing advice originates in Prairie Farmer.

Asparagus Rust.

The effect of asparagus rust upon the plants is to exhaust their vitality, and by the destruction of the assimilating cells up much of the assimilated matter. Therefore investigators of this tractable seem to be arriving at the opinion that to cut the stalks off entirely in the middle of the growing season only makes worse a matter which is already bad enough. When Canada thistles are treated in this way, it is expected that it will kill the roots. It sometimes fails to do so, and this may be the case with asparagus. Nevertheless it is unnecessarily harsh treatment.

Wheat and Rye.

The increase of exports of cotton from the United States to all countries except Russia and the Netherlands has been very large, in most of them the amount being more than double what it was ten years ago, but owing to the extremely low prices in 1897-8 the value of the total exports was \$7,333,055 less than in 1889.

The growth of sentiment in favor of good roads is shown by the passage of progressive laws in New York, Pennsylvania and other states and by the appointment of a highway commission in Maryland, and also by the reports of increased sales of roadmaking machinery.

The department of agriculture has four scientific explorers abroad getting seeds and plants, one in Russia, one in the countries around the Mediterranean, one in the China seas and one in South America.

The demand upon the bureau of animal industry for blackfly vaccine has increased very much during the year. The results received from its use indicate that the percentage of loss in herds has been reduced from 10 to 20 per cent to less than 1 per cent.

According to a report of the division of accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30, the total paid out by the department of agriculture was \$3,411,940.85, which includes supplementary payments for 1896 and 1897.

Ginseng occurs over much of the east, an United States, from Canada to Alabama, and is gathered over the whole of this territory, the bulk of it eventually going abroad from New York city. The exports for 1897 have been stated at 179,578 pounds, at an average value of \$2.68 per pound.

FALLOWING LAND.

Its Benefits in Dry Districts—Merits of Bare and Green Fallow.

We of Colorado have never thought much of the summer fallow as an agency for the improvement of soil, and it is possible that we have been overlooking a good thing the while, says the Denver Field and Farm. We are convinced that aside from cleaning the land by bare fallow good results come from the weathering of the soil. The influence of air, sunshine and moisture, freezing and thawing, are favorable to disintegration, and thus render plant food available, putting it into form to be dissolved by water and made use of by the next crop. The frequent cultivation during the season necessary for killing weeds is most conducive to this work of weathering soil and also to the conservation of moisture as well as the development of the best physical conditions. The thorough tillage of orchards shows this effect by a larger, more perfect crop, coming from the additional food set and the fuller supply of moisture retained.

In climates where there is an abundance of rainfall much of the plant food made available by bare fallow is lost through drainage or percolation. Under such conditions a green fallow is better, since the elements are put into immediate use when changed to suitable forms. The objections urged against the practice in humid portions of the country do not apply equally well to dry districts like ours, for a finely pulverized soil, exposed to light rainfalls, does not furnish favorable conditions for the loss of substances that have been set free by disintegration or changed into forms ready for the growing plant.

Briefly stated, investigators claim that following rightly done is beneficial in the following ways: It clears the land of weeds and improves its physical condition, making it loose, fine and mellow. It increases much the productive power of the land through the favorable conditions it offers for changing inert plant food into available forms. A soil depleted of its soluble nitrogen, phosphorus, lime and potash may be thus restored to fertility. It is found that in addition to changing the nitrogen already in the soil into soluble compounds the actual amount is increased through the absorption of ammonia from the atmosphere and also by the addition of both nitric acid and ammonia brought down from the air by rains and snows.

The addition of nitrogen is perhaps the most important result of following, since by this practice it has been found that enough is added to grow a crop of wheat, 30 bushels an acre, requiring nearly 50 pounds of nitrogen. It makes soil absorb more moisture by its improved mechanical condition and retains it better through the fine dirt mulch frequently renewed by cultivation. And dry farming lands the influence of this increase of moisture will show a marked effect upon the crop that follows. A bare fallow gives best results for clayey, tenacious lands, and for destroying weeds on any kind of soil, but a green fallow is usually recommended for light sandy soils because of their special need of the vegetable mold thus added.

One Thing and Another.

The Ohio state board of agriculture arranged for 250 farmers' institutes this winter, yet has found it impossible to supply all that were asked for.

Growing potatoes by irrigation and the failure of each cultivation to produce waters fit for seed have brought to view the fact that potatoes for seed are annually brought into the irrigated section, as no well informed farmer will use those raised by irrigation for planting, says the St. Louis Republic.

In regard to the price of potatoes, Orange Judd Farmer states that its advices from large market centers and country shipping points do not indicate a belief in materially higher prices, but at the same time there is an undertone of general confidence that a fair degree of steadiness may be expected during the next three months.

Statistician Hyde's report of farm prices for Dec. 1 shows an increase, as compared with one year ago, in the prices of corn, oats, barley, rye and buckwheat, while there is a decrease in potatoes and hay as against last year.

The Idaho Pea.

The Denver Field and Farm tells of some experiments conducted during the past season to test different new farm crops and plants. One of the most interesting and successful trials was made with the Idaho pea, advertised under many names as a coffee berry. The seed was obtained from a prominent seed man and planted in ordinary mountain soil at an altitude of 7,000 feet. Rows were made two feet apart, and the plants stood 18 inches in the row. The thicker the plants the better growth, and the thinner the better seed harvest. The peas were a fine crop, yielded largely and were relished alike by poultry, cows and sheep. The Idaho pea is a rich, fattening food easily grown and worthy of trial by every farmer.

Hilling Corn.

After careful experiment, we believe that hilling is injurious to corn. We have proved to our entire satisfaction that which is hilled will blow down more readily than that which has level culture. This can be accounted for by the fact that corn roots run very near the surface and when hills are made they are largely confined to the small space covered by the hill; while in level culture the roots run from one row to the other, thus enabling the corn to stand strong, as nature intended, and in no way liable to be blown down except by winds of unusual violence.

Ohio Farmer.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

WHEN TO APPLY MANURE.

Winter Rain and Melting Snows Carry Potash Into the Soil.

After all that has been said and written on the subject of manuring it does not seem to be well understood that it should be done some time before the crops are to grow. There are five things that are especially needed by the soil—humus, nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, with water to permeate and dissolve them.

Humus is the decayed and decaying vegetable matter in the soil. It gives it that dark rich color, as we call it. It makes it light and porous, so that it will hold large quantities of water, just as the sponge does. And in it live the little "invisible friends" the myriads of bacteria which fix or hold the nitrogen that certain plants gather from the air and make it available for the coming crops. Stable manure will make this humus. So will crops that are plowed under, such as the clovers, cowpeas and soja beans. And the nitrogen which they at the same time bring to the soil is much cheaper than that bought at a big price in fertilizer bags. Indeed nitrogen is far the most costly of the manures when it is bought. The merchant bases his price for mixed fertilizers more on the nitrogen they contain than on any other ingredient. Moreover, when it is in the structures of these plants it is in a much less dangerous condition and is more easily appropriated by the succeeding crops or animal refuse. These latter really do considerable harm if applied directly to tender seeds or rootlets and should be well mixed with the soil at about the time the plants will need the nitrogen to stimulate their growth, for it is very volatile, when turned into ammonia, by action with water.

Phosphoric acid and potash must also be applied properly. Many persons fail to get the good effects from them which they might reasonably expect. This is one point that should be thoroughly understood by farmers, fruit growers and gardeners. The preventive measure is to apply potash and phosphoric acid in the fall, or winter, and let the rains and melted snows thoroughly dissolve these mineral manures and mix them with the soil. Then, when the crops are sown or planted the next spring, the potash and phosphoric acid will be in condition to do only good work. If you cannot have all the winter and early spring to prepare them, have all that is possible. We do not feed a horse and have the strength from that selfsame food ready for use the same hour. And so with the food in the soil except nitrogen, which is almost immediately available. Nitrogen in the soil is like a whip to the horse—it acts almost at once or is gone by evaporation as ammonia. So says Professor H. E. Van Deman, some of whose ideas on manuring, as just expressed in The Country Gentleman are here reproduced.

Unclean Milk.

The Kansas college dairy secured samples of milk from persons that were engaged more or less in the dairy business, and placed these, in long, narrow glass tubes. After being allowed to stand for several hours these tubes were examined and notes taken, on the amount of dirt that settled to the bottom. Considerable difference was found, some samples being almost free from visible dirt, while others had as much as formed an irregular ring along the lower edge of the tube. While this test is a good one to detect solid particles of dirt in the milk, it is by no means conclusive, as where milk is handled in an uncleanly manner more or less dirt becomes dissolved in the milk and cannot be separated out. This goes to illustrate the importance of the utmost cleanliness in handling milk. We object strongly to milk being adulterated with water, but this is not to be compared with adulterating it with dirt.—D. H. Otis.

New Stations in Arid and Subarid Regions.

Congress last session made an appropriation for the purpose of increasing the number of stations in the arid and subarid regions of the country and provision has already been made to establish stations at Kalispell, Mont.; Boise, Ida.; Montpelier, Cal.; Flagstaff, A. T., and Fort Worth, Tex. Additional stations will soon be located at Meridian, Miss.; Macon, Ga.; Lexington, Ky.; Elkins, W. Va.; Evansville, Ind., and Escanaba, Mich. These additional stations, besides assisting in the development of agriculture and industrial interests in the states in which they are located, will be of material benefit in improving the warnings and forecasts, especially for the regions west of the Rocky mountains.

Celery Under Irrigation.

The Kansas experiment station has found celery under irrigation one of the most successful vegetable crops of the season and expresses the belief that with a plentiful water supply, such as in Colorado, there are many localities that will produce celery equaling in quality the product of the famous Michigan celery fields. Celery is becoming quite a commercial crop under irrigation at Kearney, Neb., and commenting on the fact, the Denver Field and Farm is convinced that there are soils of black loam or peat in the Colorado river bottoms and in the old buffalo wallows which cannot be excelled for this crop.

Wood ashes, whether fresh or leached, contain a sensible quantity of phosphate of lime, which adds to the material value of this material.

WELL TRAINED TONGUE.

With It an Eastern Paralytic Sewer, Embroiders, Sketches and Writes.

One of the most remarkable invalids in the world is Miss Tunison, a paralytic, who resides at Sag Harbor, L. I. She has been helpless since birth, having only the head and upper shoulder muscle under control, yet so wonderfully has she trained them to serve her one remaining member, the tongue, that it performs with marvelous quickness and skill the tasks which feminine fingers alone are wont to do. At her bidding it traces, with a pencil held between the teeth outline sketches of flowers and trees; it grasps a needle, threads it and works in and out the fine, delicate stitches of embroidery; it writes letters to her friends and it guides the mallet which makes music on her metapophone. Miss Tunison's tongue is a very truly member indeed. Never having had the use of her hands, Miss Tunison has thrown her full dependence upon the tongue, which, through the loss of all other members, is abnormally acute and gifted. Miss Tunison is a bright-faced woman of 30. All day long she sits strapped in a wheeled chair, specially constructed for her. A wide board is attached across the front, something like that of a child's high chair. This is her work table, and on it she has her boxes of colored crayons, her work basket, filled with spools of thread, needle books and endless little odds and ends. There, too, she has her writing pad and several inch-and-a-half long pencils sharpened by some friendly hand. When only four years old Miss Tunison began to train her tongue into usefulness. She would pick up buttons with it from her little table, and with a string, also in her mouth, in some way pass the cord through the eyelet, amusing herself for hours stringing buttons. Later she began to sew. To see Miss Tunison thread a needle preparatory to doing her embroidery makes one half doubt one's own eyes. First she takes the little needlebook from out her work basket, laying it before her, then a weight, specially made for her purpose, is taken up by her teeth and placed upon one-half of it to hold it firm while she removes the needle desired; this done, she sticks it straight up in the table before her. Then a thread is wound off the required length and cut by means of a scissors manipulated in the same marvelous way. Her tongue takes up the thread and through its exquisite sense of feeling passes it through the eye of the needle in as short a time as the average steady hand and eye require. The bit of cambric or linen on which she is to embroider is taken out and folded in the same way and the weight placed upon one corner of it to hold it down while sewing. Holding the needle with her tongue she places it where desired, then lifts and throws back one corner of the cloth so as to grasp the needle from the under side and pull it through, making the stitch complete. This she does over and over again, tracing and working out the most delicate designs and nearly always without an outline, save what comes spontaneously to her mind when working.

Taking French Leave.